



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-127  
Wednesday  
5 July 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-127

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5 July 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**Congo, Gabon Leaders, Angola's Dos Santos Meet**  
*MB0307193889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
*1900 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party chairman and president of the Republic, participated in a tripartite meeting held today in Pointe-Noire with Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Omar Bongo, his Congolese and Gabonese counterparts, respectively.

The meeting is within the framework of ongoing efforts to bring about a solution to Angola's internal problem in particular and to southwestern Africa in general.

The tripartite meeting served to discuss joint action in view of the latest developments on Angola's peace problem, following the violation of the cease-fire accord by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] last week.

This is the third time the three presidents meet, the first having been in Franceville, Gabon, in October 1988. The second meeting was held in Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo, in May 1989.

The head of state was accompanied by Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy and Venancio de Moura, minister and deputy minister of foreign affairs, respectively, as well as Colonel Jose Maria, secretary of the president for defense and security affairs.

**Dos Santos Cites UNITA for Violence**

*AB0407084089 Paris AFP in English 0433 GMT*  
*4 Jul 89*

[Text] Pointe Noire, Congo, July 4 (AFP)—Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos has blamed the UNITA rebels of Jonas Savimbi for the failure of a peace pact agreed on June 22 to go into effect, saying UNITA was maintaining a "climate of conflict and war."

Mr. dos Santos, who met here Monday with Congo's President Denis Sassou Nguesso and President Omar Bongo of Gabon, recalled that the pact signed at Gbadolite, Zaire, provided for a ceasefire between the forces of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and those of the ruling MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

"This ceasefire, which was to go into effect June 24 at zero hours has not, in fact, ever been respected, and fighting is still taking place in southern Angola," he said.

Regarding a meeting between the two sides in Kinshasa on Friday [30 June] on the implementation of the peace accord, which was cut short, Mr. dos Santos said that there had not been a "breakdown in the talks," but that the Angolan Government had purely and simply decided to recall its delegation. "We felt that it was not serious to continue to examine the modalities of implementation of the plan in a climate of conflict and war," he said.

The Angolan leader affirmed his government's "good faith" in the matter. Recalling that he and Mr. Savimbi had shaken hands on the peace plan, he said that had followed "certain undertakings" given by the UNITA leader before 18 heads of state present in Gbadolite.

Mr. dos Santos did not rule out a resumption of talks on implementation of the peace plan, but insisted that there had to be "sincerity."

The peace plan provides for UNITA partisans to be "integrated into Angolan society," and the Angolan president said this was "conditional on a halt to violation of the Gbadolite accords."

He also preached "patience and moderation" and warned against haste, deploring the "precipitation" of the Gbadolite meeting, which he said was the cause of the "present difficulties."

But Mr dos Santos ruled out any "power-sharing" with UNITA rebels. He also said there was no question of allowing a multi-party political system, which Mr. Savimbi wants.

He said that the situation in Angola, compared with the conflicts in states such as Chad, Nigeria and Congo-Kinshasa before it became Zaire, had a very specific nature.

"The particularity of the Angolan conflict resides in the fact that this country is the object of aggression by racist South Africa which also officers the UNITA rebels," he said.

UNITA, which has been fighting the MPLA government in Luanda since Angolan independence in 1975, has also enjoyed the political and material support of the United States.

The South Africans, whose forces made forays into Angola in support of UNITA in the past, were to end their backing under a regional agreement reached last year under U.S. auspices with Angola and Cuba.

That agreement provided for a withdrawal of the Cuban forces in Angola backing the government side against UNITA, and Pretoria's allowing Namibia to become independent.

The Gbadolite peace deal between the Angolan MPLA authorities and UNITA was brokered by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who brought the two sides together at a regional summit meeting of African heads of state. No official statement was issued after Mr. dos Santos's four-hour meeting in Pointe Noire with Presidents Sassou Nguesso and Omar Bongo. The Congolese and Gabonese presidents also made no statement.



**Says Truce 'Has Never Been' Observed**

*MB0407092289 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0900 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola says that the cease-fire in the country agreed upon 2 weeks ago has never been observed.

Speaking after a meeting with the Congolese and Gabonese presidents in the Congolese port city of Pointe-Noire, President Dos Santos said that fighting was continuing in southern Angola. He said he felt that he had acted hastily in concluding the agreement with UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi last month.

UNITA said in a statement in Lisbon at the week that it would take time to inform all its soldiers in the field of the cease-fire. UNITA denied that it had violated the cease-fire and said it remained committed to the peace process in Angola.

**Demands UNITA Respect Accord**

*MB0407192589 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has demanded respect for compromises made at the Gbadolite summit so that peace and stability can prevail in Angola.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who was speaking to newsmen at the end of the tripartite summit held yesterday in Pointe-Noire, mentioned UNITA's systematic violation of the compromise.

In Gbadolite, before heads of state, Angolans decided to proclaim a cease-fire effective 24 June. However, what is

happening on the ground is [words indistinct]. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos denounced UNITA's continued actions.

In addition to cease-fire violations, the Angolan head of state denounced the fact that very hostile statements have been made against Angola, which is something that showed a lack of respect for the heads of state present in Gbadolite. In view of the current violations, the head of state demanded an acknowledgment of the truth and an effective end to the violations to bring about a suitable atmosphere for reintegrating UNITA elements into Angolan society and institutions on a basis of sincerity.

**Notes Peace Prospects 'Not Lost'**

*MB0507053289 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
2200 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said the acceleration of the peace and national reconciliation process in Angola has not led to the goals prescribed by the 16 May Luanda summit of eight African heads of state.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was speaking yesterday at the end of the tripartite summit in Pointe-Noire, Congo. He said that despite UNITA's violations of the cease-fire, all is not lost. (He) noted there was a need to slow down, move forward with more patience and moderation, and keep one's feet firmly on the ground.

The Angolan head of state emphasized the return home of the Angolan team that went to Kinshasa to negotiate the implementation of the Gbadolite compromises did not mean that the Angolan peace process had been disrupted.

**De Klerk Sees Dual 'Willingness' in Cohen Talks**

*MB0407181489 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1805 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] American Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen has described his first meeting with the leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, as constructive and frank.

Mr Cohen met Mr de Klerk for just over an hour in Durban this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Mr de Klerk said in a statement that the discussions between him and Mr Cohen were characterized by a willingness on both sides to refrain from making unreal demands of raising unreal expectations. Mr de Klerk said that Mr Cohen had given him an overview of the U.S. Government's interest in local political developments and briefed him on the administration's views on policy towards South Africa.

He had expressed to Mr Cohen the need for a better understanding of South Africa's and America's different realities and sensitivities and that it was important to set attainable goals.

**Cohen Meets Pik Botha; on Constructive Engagement**

*MB0507105389 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, says that the white and black communities of South Africa are so interdependent that no future political dispensation can be brought about without taking the blacks into account.

Mr Cohen said this at a news conference after holding talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria. He said that South Africa's future would have to be negotiated because nothing could be done unilaterally in the country any longer. Mr Cohen said that these were his views and not those of the Bush administration. Mr Cohen said that the premise would be accepted that the United States would continue with its policy of constructive engagement towards South Africa.

**Commentary Notes Cohen's Arrival, Regional Peace**

*MB0307164189 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The new American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, is currently paying his first extended visit to southern Africa.

He has arrived in South Africa for 2 days of talks with various leaders before going on to Mozambique, Zambia, Congo, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, and Angola.

Mr Cohen said he is encouraged by the winds of change that have been blowing in southern Africa. The United States, he says, shares the desire of southern Africa that all the people of the region may live in justice, peace, and prosperity. Events of recent months make this all even more attainable now than it has been for a long time, Mr Cohen said, in a statement after his arrival in Pretoria. The events included the independence process for Namibia, progress toward internal settlement in Angola and Mozambique, improving relations between South Africa and its neighbors, and the signs of readiness for dialogue among the various peoples of South Africa.

These developments in the region have certainly been encouraging. It has virtually been a case of one positive step leading to another. The dialogue and deliberations over an extended period last year leading to the trilateral agreement between South Africa, Angola, and Cuba on the southwestern Africa peace initiative undoubtedly set the ball rolling. It was a time when a large number of the leaders of sub-Saharan Africa were conferring with one another. Prominent among the discussions were those between South African leader President P.W. Botha and the heads of state of Mozambique and Zaire.

The meeting between President Botha and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, in particular, showed that Africa's relations with South Africa are increasingly becoming more public. President Mobutu has committed himself to a more open and friendly policy toward South Africa. Peace, he said, at the time of his meeting with President Botha in October last year, can be established only through dialogue and by finding means of understanding each other. The developments that have taken place since then indicate that his words have been taken seriously by other leaders in southern Africa. It is this new era of cooperation and deliberation between the leaders of southern Africa that is holding out the promise of peace and prosperity for all the peoples of the region.

**Commentary Views 'Emerging' U.S. African Policy**

*MB0507053089 Johannesburg Domestic in English  
0500 GMT 5 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The long, drawn-out evaluation by the new American Administration of its policies on South Africa and southern Africa is finally coming to an end. President Bush will make his decision before the end of next month, says his assistant secretary for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen. But many of the main features of the policies are already in place, and Mr Cohen has been using his present southern African tour to clarify others.

A striking element in the new thinking is the administration's generally positive assessment of developments both inside South Africa and in the region. There is a perception, as stated by Mr Cohen and others, that the changes that are taking place contained the potential for initiating major advances in the foreseeable future.

On South Africa, Mr Cohen said this week that the United States would like to be more active in promoting a dialogue between the government and black leadership. This evidently stems from its belief that there is a new, fluid situation in the country. In his testimony to Congress in May, Mr Cohen noted that a new generation of leadership was coming into the government and that black leadership was rethinking its position. The United States Government hopes to play a part in developing the opportunities for negotiation that are inherent in this situation. How it will do so has still to be made clear. Spokesmen have suggested greater flexibility on sanctions, to enable the administration to react positively to concrete progress in negotiated reform. But President Bush also wants to achieve a bipartisan approach with Congress, which has shown less enthusiasm for the proposal. Nevertheless, the Congress has begun to move away from a one-sided, punitive approach. A bill passed by the House of Representatives last week would greatly increase American assistance for black education, business development, and services like housing and health care. One of the main aims stated in the bill is to enhance the development of human resources in southern Africa.

On the region as a whole, the American position reflects a view that a fundamental shift is underway. The winds of change are blowing in southern Africa, Mr Cohen said this week. Events of recent months make the goal (of justice, peace and prosperity) more attainable now than it has been for a long time.

And at the weekend, the American charge d'affaires in Harare, Mr Ed Fugit, warned Zimbabwe that it was out of step in not discerning the high level of cooperation established between Cuba, Angola, and South Africa in current peace moves that were affecting the entire region. He described this as the most promising constellation of events in 25 years, and added: Frankly, we see South Africa as the motor for economic development in the entire region.

A certain duality is apparent in the emerging policies of the Bush administration. There is an acknowledgement of South Africa's dominant position in southern Africa and the cooperative role it is playing in the affairs of the subcontinent, as well as of the positive developments inside the country. At the same time there is a desire to become more actively involved in shaping events. It remains to be seen how these elements will be combined in practice.

**White Delegation Returns From Lusaka ANC Talks**  
*MB0307142889 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
1300 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] The delegation that met high level members of the African National Congress [ANC] in Lusaka has arrived back in Johannesburg.

The delegation, organized by the Five Freedoms Forum, says subjects discussed included violence, sanctions, and the role of whites in South Africa. Paddy Clay says ANC President Oliver Tambo and high-ranking Communist Party member Joe Slovo met the South African delegation:

[Clay] The white delegates said the ANC had assured them it was not ANC policy to hit at soft targets. The ANC repeated it was willing to suspend its military strategy for negotiation. The white delegation said it was obvious the ANC did not intend blanket nationalization of businesses in South Africa if it came to power. The ANC talked, rather, of a spread of ownership of South Africa's wealth. The ANC said it believed progressive, white parliamentary opposition had a role to play, so the banned organization did not feel it should call on white voters to stay away from the polls in the coming elections. The white delegation said it was very impressed by the ANC's tolerance of its views, and the level of discussions.

**Delegates Comment on Discussions**

*MB0307144889 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1346 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 3 SAPA—The African National Congress recognises the role of white progressive Parliamentary opposition, has no short-term plan for the nationalisation of South African businesses, condemns necklacing "out of hand" and is willing to renounce violence if certain conditions are met.

This was some of the news brought back by the 115-strong Five Freedoms Forum [FFF] group who have returned from their Lusaka talks with a top-level ANC delegation—including congress chief Mr Oliver Tambo and South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo.

A member of the FFF's executive, Mr Gavin Evans, said the ANC had indicated that if certain conditions were met, they would suspend the use of violence as a political weapon.

A joint communique from the forum and the ANC detailed five conditions to "establish a climate for the political resolution of the conflict within our country". These are:

- "The unbanning of the ANC and all other political organisations;
- "The release of political prisoners;
- "The lifting of the state of emergency and the abrogation of those apartheid laws that seek to criminalise legitimate political activity;
- "The withdrawal of the SADF [South African Defence Force] and paramilitary forces from the townships;
- "The safe return of exiles".

In discussions on violence, Mr Evans said congress leaders had felt there had been much more control over the situation in the past nine months.

FFF Publicity Secretary Gael Neke said the ANC reported that their decision not to hit "soft targets" had been difficult to communicate to their members in South Africa because of the state of emergency.

The joint communique also stated that "while there was general agreement that the present Parliament is not representative of all South Africans, there was recognition that the white progressive parliamentary opposition can play a role in mobilizing white public opinion". The ANC had not for this reason called for a blanket boycott of the forthcoming general elections. It would call on South Africans to "reject totally" the tricameral system, however, and to abstain from voting for delegates from the Houses of Representatives or the House of Delegates.

Mr Evans said the ANC had recognised that the white Parliament was representative in terms of the white electorate, was "a power base", and the Congress had therefore seen no reason why whites should not support progressive nominees in the elections. He said the ANC had indicated that they recognized the need to encourage investment and black business growth and had suggested that a state bank might aid the latter. The ANC nevertheless supported comprehensive economic sanctions—although they "recognised the damage long-term sanctions could do to the South African infrastructures".

Rev Robin Briggs of the Anglican Church in Pretoria pointed out that he had been allowed to broadcast a message over the ANC's Freedom Radio, in which he had called for a two-year moratorium on violence to be initiated by the Congress. He said Mr Tambo had not been prepared to support the plea, "but I was nevertheless able to broadcast this". Rev Briggs' statement echoed the "spirit of openness" which all delegates present at the Wits [University of Witwatersrand] news conference today said they experienced at the Lusaka conference.

The communique said the talks were an opportunity to develop a deeper understanding of the conditions and some of the fears prevailing within the white community.

"On the side of the FFF delegation, the conference increased the awareness of the imperative need for the unbanning of the ANC so that it is able to participate fully as the important political force that it is".

The FFF delegation chairman, Mr Michael Olivier, said: "The tolerance there was total. There was no attempt to force any position on us". Mr Olivier pointed out that East London Mayor and former security policeman Mr Donald Card had been on the FFF delegation, and had conferred with some of the men he had once sought to imprison. Jews for Social Justice Representative Mr Frans Auerbach quoted Mr Card as saying after the talks: "I now trust the ANC".

The delegation said no constraints had been put on the FFF with regard to choosing its delegates. The forum could not, therefore, have objected to the presence of Mr Hein Grosskopf, who is high on the SA [South African] Government's wanted list for alleged acts of terror.

The delegation said the ANC National Executive Committee had committed itself to studying the recently issued bill of human rights by the law commission, but had its reservations about the document. There was a suspicion that its publication had been timed to coincide with visits to Europe and the UK and to impress Mrs Thatcher and the German Government.

Mr Evans said the ANC had admitted they had not yet worked out certain economic aspects of a post-apartheid government—"a liberation movement doesn't run an economy"—but were "eager to learn about the nuts and bolts" of doing so. Mr Auerbach said "a climate of trust" had to be built, and the Lusaka conference had helped to do this. He pointed out that the Eminent Persons Group which had returned from Lusaka three years ago had returned with an offer by the ANC to suspend violence. The SA Government had demanded that this be a total renunciation, and negotiations had consequently broken down.

"This is a chance to pick them up again", said Mr Auerbach.

He said when the FFF delegation was due to leave Lusaka, an ANC representative had approached him, and said: "I know you're going home. I wish I could too".

#### **Minister Vlok Terms Apartheid 'An Albatross'**

*MB0407211389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2032 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] Ventersdorp, Transvaal, July 4 SAPA—South Africans should have got rid of apartheid a long time ago as it had "become an albatross" around the country's neck, the minister of law and order, Adrian Vlok, said tonight.

Addressing a 400-strong crowd at a meeting here tonight, he said apartheid was hated by the whole world and had become something the government "wanted to kill".

"If we do not get rid of it, it will crucify us all," he said.

Apartheid had become the peg on which everything bad about South Africa had been hung.

"Apartheid must go and we must find something to replace it."

AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche—who owns a farm near here—heckled the minister during the meeting.



During question time, he posed a question about salaries for black and white policeman, and then walked out after the chairman refused to allow him further questions.

Mr Vlok said people were foolish to think apartheid had prospered since 1948, when the National Party came into power.

He said when the term apartheid was coined in 1948, nobody ever thought it would become what the world sees it as today.

The resistance to apartheid was coming not only from abroad, but from people in South Africa.

"If you ask a black South African what apartheid has done, it has caused nothing but grief."

Mr Vlok also said he was concerned about the level of violence in SA [South Africa].

Violence had become unacceptably high and something had to be done about it.

"Every time I hear of a man who wipes out his family I wonder whether he should ever have been given a gun in the first place."

**Commentary Criticizes UN Namibian Effort**  
*MB0307054589 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
*in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Another milestone is reached in the independence process in South-West Africa/Namibia today. At 8 o'clock [0600 GMT] 175 registration points will open for the first time to enroll voters for the preindependence election scheduled for November. This is the latest block of the independence program to be put into place by South African and South-West African authorities. Just over a week ago, another important South African responsibility was discharged with the withdrawal of all but 1,500 South African troops from the territory of South-West Africa/Namibia, in accordance with the independence timetable.

These and other steps taken by South African and South-West African authorities demonstrate to the international community their commitment to keeping the independence process on track. Other parties involved are also keeping to their commitments, with Angola, for instance, ahead of deadlines for the withdrawal of Cuban troops. Discordant notes have been struck, however, by the United Nations and by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

In April, SWAPO launched its infamous invasion of South-West Africa/Namibia. Since then, intimidation by SWAPO inside the country has been rife, and SWAPO units are reportedly still below the 16th parallel in Angola in contempt of international agreements.

For its part, the United Nations has sown pinpricks and obstacles along the independence road. First, there was the indecisiveness in deploying UNTAG, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. At the same time, UNTAG raised serious doubts about its commitment to its assignment when its initial response to the SWAPO invasion was an attempt to allow SWAPO to establish illegal bases.

UNTAG's image was further tarnished by the partisan manner in which it treated some of the captured SWAPO insurgents by delaying their return to Angola in order that they could attend political gatherings. There have, as well, been numerous reports of UNTAG soldiers taking part in SWAPO rallies. United Nations officials in South-West Africa/Namibia have also made a number of emotionally charged statements about untested complaints of intimidation but have consistently turned a blind eye to intimidation by SWAPO. And the United Nations have been tardy in repatriating citizens of South-West Africa/Namibia who left the country during the years of conflict.

The cumulative effect of SWAPO's illegal actions and United Nations indecisiveness and partiality has been a rough ride for the independence process up to now. Already there have been serious hitches. One concerns the delays in returning repatriates to the country, another is the postponement of the official launch of the election campaign, and yet another is the postponement of the election by at least a week.

Continuing provocation by SWAPO and partiality by the United Nations could cause further hitches and rock the independence timetable to such an extent that the election will have to be postponed again. Such a scenario is unacceptable and intolerable. The people of South-West Africa have waited long enough to see their country become Namibia. They must not be denied independence beyond the internationally agreed timescale.

**Commentary on Development Bank of Southern Africa**  
*MB0407052789 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
*in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Less than 6 years ago, the Development Bank of Southern Africa was founded to promote a balanced growth of economic opportunities in the region. The announcement that it approved loans of more than R1 billion during the last financial year therefore represents an exceptional milestone in the bank's activities, and reflects the major role it has come to play in the economic development of the subcontinent.

In these 6 years, the Development Bank has become involved in over 600 projects with loan capital amounting to nearly R4 billion. Another 560 projects are under consideration. In addition to its original focus on the self-governing territories and the independent black

states—Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei—its activities now extend to South Africa's urban areas, South-West Africa/Namibia, Lesotho, and Mozambique.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa was created to perform, for the southern African region, a function similar to that of the World Bank. It arose from the perception that there were unacceptably large disparities in the quality of life and access to economic opportunities between different regions and different parts of the population in the subcontinent.

A more equitable arrangement required support from a development institution for sustainable growth program in those communities. In meeting that need, the Development Bank has become one of the most effective agents for economic development in Africa. It has become widely involved in the provision of the infrastructure without which no progress is possible. Nearly half its total budget goes on project aid in this field. More than a third is spent in an area on which there has been increasing emphasis: aid for business and entrepreneurial projects, including small-business development.

A general thrust of the bank's activities is support for emerging individual initiative rather than large-scale, state-supported enterprises. In this way the bank has become a significant instrument in promoting private enterprise and free-market concepts in southern Africa.

Indeed, it has gone further and responded to a need that has also been recognized by the World Bank in its dealings with Third World countries. In recent years, the World Bank has had to concentrate increasingly on achieving policy reforms from governments to ensure that its aid is used effectively, and its latest annual report, released at the weekend, notes that it is now providing more loans to support such reforms.

A similar shift has taken place in the Development Bank of Southern Africa in using projects as vehicles for the introduction of policy changes to contribute towards a more effective use of resources. It has become increasingly involved in advising on structural reforms in policy and financial and management systems.

The bank has become not only the most important agency in implementing physical development program in southern Africa, it is also a powerful voice entrenching the doctrine of free enterprise in the economies of the region. As such, its influence extends far beyond its own sphere of operations.

#### **Further on Bophuthatswana Violence, Killings**

##### **Police Mount 'Intensive Dragnet'**

*MB0307145889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1351 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Johannesburg July 3 SAPA—Bophuthatswana police and soldiers have mounted an intensive dragnet to arrest scores of people in the wake of the clashes at Leeuwfontein, which left nine security police and two civilians dead.

The homeland's deputy commissioner of police, Brigadier D.C. Waller, told SAPA today that hundreds of people had fled the area to escape police action.

"It is now a question of search-and-seek to apprehend the culprits, but I can't say how many people have already been arrested as reports will only come in tomorrow from outlying stations", the brigadier said.

He said the Army was assisting the Bophuthatswana Police in "extensive patrolling" of the area, in particular the old Leeuwfontein farm.

Brigadier Waller would not say whether a commission of enquiry into the clash would be instituted and also refused to comment on whether lawyers would be granted permission to visit their clients in prison.

Lawyers representing the community have rushed to Leeuwfontein and Mmabatho in an effort to see their clients.

But a spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), Joanne Yarwitch, said the legal representatives had been denied access to those in prison.

"The lawyers have been trying since this morning to speak to their clients, but they have been denied access so far. We estimate several hundred people are now in Bophuthatswana jails. We are receiving calls virtually every minute from people whose relatives have been taken away by either the police or soldiers", she said.

She added that police action against the community did not cease when the violence ended on Saturday [1 July].

"According to reports from eye-witnesses, the Bophuthatswana Police and soldiers repeatedly beat Leeuwfontein residents on Saturday night and throughout Sunday. We are appalled by their action", she said.

Brigadier Waller said "higher powers" would decide whether lawyers could see their clients.

Scores of arrested Leeuwfontein residents have been transferred to a prison in Mmabatho, where "investigations" are being conducted, according to Brigadier Waller.

#### **Lawyers Urge Pik Botha, Viljoen Action**

*MB0307150489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1435 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Johannesburg July 3 SAPA—The lawyer representing two Leeuwfontein residents currently in police custody in Bophuthatswana today sent an urgent message to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, urging them to personally intervene and guarantee the safety of his clients.

Mr James Sutherland, who is representing Mr Dadelik Majasa and Mr Pusey Sebogodi, confirmed that Bophuthatswana officials have not granted him permission to see his clients in a Mmabatho prison.

"I have asked Mr Botha and Dr Viljoen to personally intervene as I fear for the safety of the men. I would like access to them. There is a real threat that they are being assaulted as the Bophuthatswana Police do not have respect for the rules established by judges regarding detention-without-trial", he said.

The South African Embassy in the homeland had been approached to intercede on behalf of the two Leeuwnfontein leaders, but Bophuthatswana has still not acceded to the request, Mr Sutherland added.

In the message, I have warned that Leeuwnfontein is now in a grip of terror. Unless urgent action is taken, the situation will remain inflamed and there is a possibility that more people will be killed and hurt.

"The long term solution is for Dr Viljoen—who went against the wishes of even the Zeerust Town Council—to reverse his decision to have the area incorporated into Bophuthatswana. And a short term solution is for the minister to personally address the community and hear their grievances so as to end any chance of further violence", said the legal representative.

Mr Sutherland hoped he would receive a quick response, especially with regard to being granted access to see his clients.

"Both men are South African citizens, and Pretoria must act on behalf of its nationals", he said.

#### **Election Nomination Day Set for 24 Jul**

*MB0307090489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0837 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Pretoria July 3 SAPA—Nomination day for the September 6 general election has been set for Monday, July 24, according to a proclamation by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in a special government gazette. The election is to be fought on the voters' rolls which closed on May 31. The poll, for all three houses of Parliament, will be the biggest parliamentary one in South Africa's history.

On July 24, nomination courts are to sit in constituencies.

Voting in seats where more than one candidate is nominated—this is expected to be the case in the overwhelming majority of the 286 elected seats—is to take place between 07h00 and 21h00 on Wednesday, September 6.

President Botha officially prorogued Parliament as from July 1 (Saturday) for the purposes of the election.

#### **Right-Wing Parties View Forming Election Front**

*MB0307082289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0747 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Pretoria, July 3, SAPA—Three rightwing leaders are meeting in Pretoria this morning with a view to forging a broad front for the September 6 general election.

Mr Jaap marais, leader of the Hestigte Nasionale [Reformed National] Party (HNP), Mr Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB), and Dr Robert van Tonder, of the Boerestaatsparty [Afrikaner Homeland Party] are to make known the result of their deliberations at a press conference this afternoon.

It is expected that they will announce an agreement on an election front, which will entail them not opposing each other and helping each other's candidates as far as possible.

According to a well-placed source, a public meeting Mr Marais has scheduled in the Pretoria City Hall for Thursday [6 July] night is likely to be turned into a joint meeting. An election pact between the HNP, AWB and Boerestaatsparty will mean they will form an axis in rightwing politics in opposition to the Conservative Party. The leader of the banned Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging [White Liberation Movement] (BBB), Professor Johan Schabert, was not attending this morning's talks, an HNP spokesman said.

#### **Leaders Issue Statement to CP**

*MB0307145389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1340 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Pretoria July 3 SAPA—The leaders of four white right-wing groupings today pledged to strive for unity of the right, and appealed to the Conservative Party to join their endeavour.

They said the need of the times required a display of unity in the coming general election against the "sell-out" policy of the National Party [NP].

The leader of the Hestigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, told a press conference he expected the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, to "react in public" to the appeal, as it was being made in public.

The press conference was held by Mr Marais; the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terreblanche; and the leader of the Boerestaats Party, Dr Robert van Tonder, after they had held discussions. They issued a joint statement with Professor Johan Schabert, leader of the Blanke [White] [Liberation] Party, who was unable to attend the discussions.

They said that with the announcement of the NP's new action plan and its proposal to accept a bill of rights, the government's path to a constitutional system of one man one vote had been clearly spelt out.

In the light of this "unmistakeable immediate threat to the future existence of the white nation in South Africa", the need for a united front against the government was "so urgent and big that it needs no discussion".

They made an "urgent appeal" to Dr Treurnicht to open the door to co-operation and to accommodate all the right-wing groups to fight the struggle unitedly.

The NP had to be defeated decisively in the coming election that it couldn't ever form a coalition government with the Democratic Party, "because this will just double the evil".

While unity of the nation (volksseenheid) had not been achieved within the CP, it could well be achieved together with the CP.

They asked that Dr Treurnicht give an answer to their unity plea before this Thursday [6 July] for when a public meeting had been scheduled in the Pretoria City Hall.

Mr Terreblanche told the press conference that the impression was being created that right-wing unity existed in South Africa, when this was not the case.

Mr Marais said the same attitude should pertain among the right as among the left, where three parties had joined in closing their ranks.

He said the allocation of seats was not at issue at this stage of the discussion.

#### CP's Treurnicht Responds

MB0307200989 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Four right-wing parties other than the Conservative Party have decided to form a united front in view of the coming election on 6 September.

The leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB], and the Boerestaat Party met in Pretoria today to arrange a united front. They also called on the CP to join the front. The group also has the support of Prof Johan Schabot, leader of the Blanke Bevriddingsparty.

[Begin video recording] [Passage omitted] [Correspondent Linda van Tilburg] It does not seem as though these four parties will succeed in uniting the right wing and reaching an election pact. CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht today said that his party is continuing with its own election campaign without the other parties.

[Treurnicht] I honestly believe it would be asking too much of our party to hold our horses at this stage and wait for a new organization. We invite all conservative-minded people to support the CP to make a victory at the polls possible.

[Van Tilburg] Doctor, do you not think your stand will lead to division among right-wing supporters, and, in so doing, lose you some seats in the election?

[Treurnicht] We went through the same experiment 2 years ago. We tried to reach an agreement, and we failed. I see the outcome was a resounding confirmation that we did the right thing, when no agreement was possible, by going ahead. That's where we are today. We believe our election machinery is in top form. We will proceed. We are not fighting anyone; we simply believe we have a right to ask all conservative-minded folk to seek their political unity within the CP.

[Van Tilburg] Dr Treurnicht, it is said there are AWB members in your party caucus. What is your comment?

[Treurnicht] Those people have confirmed over and over that their loyalty lies with the CP. [end recording]

#### \* Lack of Political Talent in Cabinet Exposed

34000560a Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL  
in English 19 May 89 pp 24, 26

[Text] There are many who sense a sea-change occurring in our politics—though its precise nature is less easy to pinpoint. As P. W. Botha ekes out the final days of his presidency, forces and factions are marshalling for the future. But the sad fact is that the impact of the "imperial presidency" is with us yet—and will help to share that future. Those who long for a decisive break with the stultification of the past few years may have to wait.

That P. W. Botha's Cabinet is crumbling there can be little doubt—nor that it is symptomatic of a political malaise. One minister has gone, four are on their way out—and some of the remaining 12 may not be back after September's election. All of which is not necessarily good news, for it is certainly fodder for the Right which—arrogantly but persuasively—feels that it is within reach of real power. Nationalist politics has entered a crucial transitional phase; upheavals are to be expected. What do they mean? Is there hope for a resumption of reform? That depends on F. W. DeKlerk.

Later this year—as incoming State President—DeKlerk will appoint a new Cabinet and restructure the functions of the executive. He will want to stamp his own style on the new administration as soon as possible. So he will pack the Cabinet with loyal supporters and probably change portfolio compositions or create new posts to emphasise his own priorities, his own agenda. In this sense, the resignations have made the task much easier. But—and this is an important proviso—where will he find the talent?



Of the five ministers who have quit, only Chris Heunis can be regarded as a loss—simply because he is the only “heavyweight” to have resigned so far. The others have gone for reasons essentially unrelated to ideology, though, perhaps as much as Heunis, they thrived in the climate created by P. W. Botha. The circumstances surrounding the resignations suggest this fairly brutally:

- Manpower Minister Piet du Plessis was linked to malpractice in his department and would not have held his seat against the Conservative Party (CP);
- Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel, now a nominated MP [Member of Parliament], lost his seat to the CP in 1987 and had little chance of winning it back in September;
- Economic Affairs & Technology Minister Danie Steyn was certain to lose his seat to the CP; and
- Natal Nat leader and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha is tired of active politics and wants to go back to farming

Heunis quit because of his failure to sell Nat policies; but one senses a certain tiredness there too. He has suffered a series of serious setbacks since clinging to his seat by only 39 votes against Denis Worrall in 1987. Not least has been the repeated rejection of his ideas—those convoluted schemes endorsed by his master, P. W. Without the *groot krokodil* [great crocodile] as protector, what chance would he have under F. W.—whose interview on television last Sunday suggested a man alert to the serious risks of alienating the NP's [National Party] traditional consistency?

Even if you found his ideas incomprehensible, Heunis had ideas. The plain fact is that in assembling his Cabinet, DeKlerk will be savagely hampered by the absence of talent. Excluding himself and the five ministers who have quit, he has 27 “Own” and “General” Affairs white ministers and deputy ministers. With a single exception, none is inspiring. Pik Botha is the only one with some qualities of statesmanship. The rest are quiet, colourless men—and they are there mainly thanks to P. W. Botha's total domination of the executive and its processes for the past 11 years.

Worse: DeKlerk's choices may be further restricted by more resignations—including, according to speculation, Magnus Malan (Defence), Gert Kotze (Environmental Affairs) and Piet Badenhorst (Own Affairs Health), though Badenhorst denies he is stepping down. Another four potential appointees stand a good chance of being beaten by the CP in September. They are Amie Venter (Own Affairs local government); and three deputy ministers: Sam de Beer (Education), Michael Veldman (Health), and Leon Wessels (Law & Order). Gerrit Viljoen (Education & Development Aid) and Badenhorst could also lose their seats.

DeKlerk may, therefore, be compelled to scour the caucus for Cabinet material and recruit relatively junior and inexperienced men. New ministers may also come from the ranks of provincial executives—a la Gen Louw—but that leaves him with the problem of filling the pots they vacate.

In short—with the best will in the world, DeKlerk is going to have to fight off the CP challenge with a shortage of skills and at a time when two priorities present themselves with riveting immediacy: economic and political reform, who can he use?

If he wants his economic policies—such as they are—to gain, credibility and win support in the business community, he may consider replacing Barend du Plessis as finance minister. There are two possible candidates in Du Plessis's deputy, Org Marais, and “Own Affairs” Budget Minister Kent Durr. As an English-speaker (there are none in the Cabinet) and, as the more senior party man, Durr has the edge.

Though Heunis's job has gone to Cape Administrator Gene Louw, this is probably an interim measure. DeKlerk is very likely to split up what has become an unwieldy constitutional bureaucracy into two or more portfolios. So while Louw will probably stay on to handle key aspects of the constitutional reform process, a minister may be appointed to concentrate on negotiation, bridge-building and constitutional planning in an effort to speed up reform. DeKlerk may take on the job himself.

Other names being mentioned in the constitutional reform stakes are Pik Botha (which would open the way for Barend du Plessis to move to the foreign ministry, which some of his critics believe would suit him better); and Gerrit Viljoen, though his credibility has been tarnished by the Education & Training Corruption probe.

Danie Steyn's key Economic Affairs and Technology portfolio is expected to go to his deputy Theor Alant, who is fairly well respected by the business community.

Replacing Magnus Malan, if he quits, could be DeKlerk's biggest headache. The Defence portfolio, as it stands, was moulded by P. W. Botha before he became PM [Prime Minister] and handed over to Malan. The current Deputy Minister, Wynand Breytenbach, is not considered suitable; so bringing in a retired military man may be necessary.

Nat MPs who may be considered for deputy ministerships include Sakkie Blanche (Boksburg), Piet Coetzer (Springs), Andre Fourie (Turffontein), Sampie Golden (if he can win a seat: he is now a nominated MP), Johann Heyns (Vasco), Renier Schoeman (Umhlanga), Danie Schuttee (Maritzburg North) and Piet Welgemoed (Primrose).

Some of these names are hardly inspiring—but that again is the legacy of P. W. Botha. The fact is that over the past decade, politics has not attracted the best and

brightest. Advancement was so clearly linked to P. W.'s star—and the president became such a formidable adversary—that the ranks became stacked with the mediocre. The quality of leadership fell—and not just in the NP, which DeKlerk must now do his best to revitalise. The official opposition in the House of Assembly is equally lacking in potential Cabinet material.

The CP could offer leader Andries Treurnicht and deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg. Both were ministers before the CP broke away in 1982. Other senior CP men who would probably be ministers or deputy ministers had the NP not split are Tom Langley, Frank le Roux, Casper Uys and, possibly, Koos van der Merwe and Willie Snyman. The Democratic Party (DP) has the best of the parliamentarians—and probably the most able ministerial talent—in Helen Suzman, Harry Schwarz, Colin Eglin, Peter Soal, Zach de Beer and Ray Swart. They, and a few others, stand out in a chamber where the level of debate is sadly very low. And remember that they are unlikely ever to hold ministerial responsibility.

In these circumstances, anyone expecting a dynamic new team under DeKlerk faces disappointment. The new Cabinet is as likely to lack leadership as Botha's. Whether the men DeKlerk appoints grow into their jobs and rise above what appears to be their capabilities will be the real test.

It would be of immense profit to the country if the opposition, particularly the DP, demonstrated that it had enough grasp at depth of national and world realities to take up the challenge of government. More of the same—which is how matters look like turning out—is a dismal prospect.

**Canadian Embassy Statement on Sports Boycott**  
*MB2906081989 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0816 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 29 SAPA—Canada has strengthened its sports boycott against South Africa to include all sporting contacts between Canadians and South Africans regardless whether such contacts take place in Canada, South Africa or in another country.

This was revealed today in a statement from the Canadian Embassy here.

The statement said the beefed up ban on sporting ties was announced yesterday by Mr Joe Clark, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs (foreign minister), and the Canadian minister of state for fitness and amateur sport, Mr Jean Charest.

According to the statement, features of the policy, which takes immediate effect, include:

- in addition to amateur representative team and individual sports, the revised policy now applies to individual sport persons, including professionals;

- Canadian sport organisations are expected to decline invitations to, withdraw from or protest against events in third countries in which South Africans are participating and to discourage their members from participating in such events;

- Canadian sport organisations are requested to suspend their athletes and officials who participate in sport events in South Africa and to press their international federation to take similar action;

- observance of the government's policy by Canadian sport organisations will henceforth be taken into account in funding decisions; and

- the Canadian Government will take action designed to strengthen and extend the international sport boycott of South Africa by working through diplomatic and inter-governmental channels.

"The government alone cannot bring about a total ban on Canada-South Africa sport contacts. It requires the full cooperation of Canadian sport organisations and individual athletes and officials," Mr Charest was quoted as saying in the statement.

"The authority to stop athletes from competing with South Africans lies with the sport organisations. Pressure must be increased to achieve an expulsion of South Africa from all international sport organizations."

The statement added Canada was also providing financial support for a new "two-track approach," initiated by leading international anti-apartheid sport organisations, which features tightening the ban on sporting contacts with South Africa—while seeking ways to encourage the development of non-racial sport in South Africa.

"While maintaining the sport boycott, we will be working with anti-apartheid organisations as well as like-minded governments to explore ways of helping to promote dialogue and break down racial barriers within South African sport and, by extension, in South Africa as a whole," Mr Clark said.

The Canadian Government first placed restrictions on Canada-SA [South African] sport in 1972. In 1988, the government announced that individuals travelling on South African passports and seeking entry into Canada to participate in a sporting event would be denied visas.

Mr Clark noted: "The sport boycott works. It is one of the oldest and most effective sanctions against apartheid."

Canada's policy on sporting contacts with South Africa is one of a series of measures which the government has introduced to encourage a peaceful end to apartheid, the statement said.

**Chris Stals Terms Foreign Debt 'Most Worrying'**  
MB0307114789 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 3 Jul 89 p 1

[By Greta Steyn]

[Text] Foreign debt and pressure on the balance of payments [BOP] were SA's [South Africa] most worrying economic problems, said Reserve Bank governor-designate Chris Stals.

Speaking after a trip to meet SA's foreign creditors, Stals said the level of SA's reserves and the country's isolation from foreign capital markets remained burning issues.

Stals will work closely with current Governor Gerhard de Kock for the next few months until he officially takes over on November 1. He envisages remaining chairman of the Debt Standstill Co-ordinating Committee at least until the end of this year.

"In the past three weeks I have met representatives from 40 banks in 10 countries as a first step towards initiating a new debt agreement. I will continue preparing the ground for a new standstill agreement in the next few months."

He had sounded out bankers on what they would like to see in place of the current debt standstill agreement, which expires on June 30 next year. A new agreement on \$8.5bn of debt caught in the standstill net will have to be negotiated before then.

Stals said little concrete progress had been made in clinching a new deal other than putting out feelers.

On his new role as Governor, he stressed he was strongly market-oriented in his approach and believed Reserve Bank independence was crucial.

"No-one can realistically expect a central bank to be isolated from politics. But a central bank can build up a relationship with government that guarantees as much autonomy as possible."

He saw inflation and excessive growth in the money supply as major problems. "There are no quick solutions, but any central banker regards inflation as enemy number one."

He would develop his own style, but there would be no major change in policy.

"Economic policy involves teamwork, and I have been playing in that team for a long time. The teamwork will continue as we address the immediate issue of a balance of payments problem."

Pressure on the BOP over the next few years has been reduced by the tendency of foreign creditors to convert debt inside the standstill net to longer term loans. By

April this year, \$3.5bn had been taken out of the net. This has been spread over the next 10 years with the repayments not exceeding \$700m in any one year.

Stals, who chaired a commission of inquiry into futures markets, said he expected SA's financial markets to change radically in the next few years as futures markets became more prominent and the market for government stock developed. "There are many challenges in the period ahead," he said.

**ANC on 'Malicious' Mandela Murder Plot Report**  
EA0107175989 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English  
1930 GMT 30 June 89

[Text] Compatriots, the statement which has been issued by the African National Congress [ANC] responding to the malicious report carried in the British INTELLIGENCE journal for June reads as follows:

The malicious report carried in the British INTELLIGENCE DIGEST for June to the effect that it has evidence of a plot to assassinate Comrade Nelson Mandela being hatched in the ANC [word indistinct] an all-time low for the abysmal ethical standards practiced by that journal. The ANC unequivocally states that there is not and there cannot be any such conspiracy to assassinate a single one of our political leaders, least of all Comrade Nelson Mandela, organized in the ranks of the ANC. We defy the editors and owners of the British INTELLIGENCE DIGEST to produce the evidence they claim to possess. We challenge them to stop ducking behind the cover of informed sources and other anonymous informants and present before the court of international opinion the sources they claim advised them of this vicious lie.

However, we do not [words indistinct] the libels published by this scandal sheet. They are part of a pattern of psychological preparation of the South African and international opinion of some act of foul play being plotted by enemies of the oppressed people of our country. Past experience warns that these will seek to shift the blame for the crime onto the guilty. [sentence as heard] The cowardly murder of Comrade Dulcie September in 1988 is a case in point.

It has become the practice of sensation-seeking journalists and all manner of mischief-makers to speculate upon tensions and divisions within the leading organs of the ANC. True to this pattern, the British INTELLIGENCE DIGEST and the AFRICA ANALYSIS make extravagant claims on differences between alleged nationalist and communist factions in the ANC. Our people and the international community should in the light of these groundless assertions exercise maximum vigilance to safeguard and protect the lives of Comrade Mandela and other ANC leaders.

The provocations that today emanate from these sources can serve but one purpose: to sow confusion amongst our supporters and to provide a ready-made alibi for the racist death squads that have recently subjected the ANC to a systematic campaign of assassination and attacks against our personnel. We are calling the editors and owners of these journals to consider well the consequences of the libel they have seen fit to preach. We reserve the right to call them to account before the competent authority.

**\* Durban Poll: Most 'Positive' About Integration**

34000560c Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 26 May-1 Jun 89 p 9

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] Most people interviewed in a recent Durban survey were positive about racial integration.

The survey, undertaken by Michael Sutcliffe, acting head of the Department of Town and Regional Planning at the University of Natal, Durban, involved questioning 500 people in the central business district on their attitudes to various integration issues.

The survey, sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), revealed that white and African women were generally more conservative in their responses than white and African men, while younger whites indicated more conservative views than older whites.

Asked about their attitude to the integration of facilities, 78 percent of the African respondents approved, as did 87 percent of "coloured" and Indians, while 67 percent of whites gave their approval.

In all 25 percent of whites "didn't know" what to think of integration, while eight percent were opposed to it.

Beach integration was less popular among all groups: 63 percent of African respondents were pleased with the idea; 55 percent of the "coloured" and Indian respondents approved, as did 45 percent of whites.

Two other key issues were canvassed: the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the possibility of opening schools to all races.

According to the survey, each race group favoured integrated schools slightly more than integrated residential areas.

Among whites respondents the figure was 65 compared with 62 percent; for "coloured" and Indians it was 87 and 78 percent and among the African respondents 83 percent approved open schools while 77 percent wanted open residential areas.

Sutcliffe also discovered that the different races gave different reasons for approving integration.

While most Africans, who were positive about the idea, gave as their reason that it would improve race relations through allowing all races to get to know each other; most whites (and "coloureds" and Indians to a lesser extent) made another comment.

They said that a more "natural", "economic" integration would occur if the government "left things to the market".

**\* ANC To Promote Black Business Participation**

34000564a Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 2-8 Jun 89 p 17

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] did not advocate "wholesale nationalisation", but would instead encourage the participation of black business in a mixed economy, an ANC representative told about 400 Indian businessmen in Johannesburg last weekend.

Zola Skweyiya, a senior member of the Movement's constitutional committee, was speaking in a telephone link-up to a conference on "The Role of Business in a Changing South Africa" organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC]. It was attended by Indian businessmen from throughout the Transvaal as well as representatives of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), the Consultative Business Movement and the Five Freedoms Forum.

The conference represented the first time Indian businessmen had come together on such a scale, according to TIC members present.

Skweyiya said there was a need for the Indian business community to play "an active role in the process of change".

The ANC recognised that sanctions could cause economic breakdown, but that this was a sacrifice "that would have to be made for freedom", he said.

TIC executive member NG Patel said Indian business people needed to unite to challenge the restrictions represented by apartheid and to overcome the "sole trader mentality" and the atmosphere of uncertainty which prevented expansion and diversification.

"What is required is an approach that recognises that these obstacles cannot be overcome individually. We need to come together to pool our resources and our energies towards overcoming these obstacles," he said.



He said the two immediate challenges facing the business community were the need to work towards the eradication of apartheid in order to ensure economic growth, and the need to orientate existing business enterprises to "take advantage of existing and future opportunities as they present themselves".

Nafcoc national president Sam Motsuenyane called for African and Indian businessmen to unite in order to overcome the impediments of apartheid.

SA [South Africa] Perm MD Bob Tucker warned against "vigorous privatisation" without first ensuring "equitable redistribution".

Without a measure of compulsory redistribution economic apartheid would be entrenched even if political apartheid disappeared, he said.

JCI economist Ronnie Bethlehem said the onus was on the business community to "remove the need for punitive redistribution", and that the balance between growth and redistribution was the key problem facing business.

Cosatu vice president Chris Dlamini said that some Cosatu members complained about being "heavily exploited and ill treated by individual Indian employers".

Dismissals without proper hearing were rife and in some places conditions of work were "unbearable and appalling".

Many Indian business people were not prepared to recognise or even talk to unions, he said.

This created difficulties for the unions in their attempts to build non-racial alliances with community-based organisations, and contributed to the phenomenon of workers boycotting Indian shops in places like Carletonville, he said.

Dlamini called on Indian businessmen to recognise trade unions and to negotiate with progressive groups.

"As long as the black middle classes are oppressed, like any of their black countrymen they have a place in the mass democratic movement, as long as they adhere to its principles and policies," he said.

The conference agreed to form a committee of investigate setting up an organisation of Indian business people, which would work closely with Nafcoc and the mass democratic movement.

#### \* Steel Company Wins Contract in PRC

34000564b Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY in English*  
2 Jun 89 p 16

[Article by Brent Melville]

[Text] An A steel fabrication company has achieved a major breakthrough by breaking into an untapped steel market—communist China.

Steinmuller-Lavis recently won a contract for the supply of 2,000 tons of fabricated structural steel for the construction of an electric power station in Red China.

The R7m contract was won against stiff competition from five other companies from Australia, the UK, Singapore, China and SA. Chamdor-based Steinmuller-Lavis MD [Managing Director] Jurgen Schneider said the contract was won in spite of the fact that the Australian company's tender was "much lower than ours".

#### Welcome

"We won the contract due to our competitive price, quality standards and good delivery schedule—that and the fact that the Australian competitor was suffering from a strike," he said.

"One important aspect is that we did not have to resort to any secretive transport and country of origin to win the contract—China has declared us welcome suppliers, and the material is being shipped FOB [Free on Board] Durban, clearly marked with A as the country of origin," said Schneider.

The first shipment was already on its way and would be used in the construction of the Yue Yang Power generating station, about 200km up the Yangtze river from Shanghai. The steel should all be delivered by December.

#### 1 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0107133089

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**Government Should Control Meetings With ANC**—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 July notes in a page 6 editorial the meeting in Lusaka between African National Congress (ANC) delegates and white South Africans and the presence of alleged ANC bomber Hein Grosskopf at the talks. "If Grosskopf really committed the crimes of which he stands accused, the South Africans who are so readily attending the talks with the ANC should be ashamed that they are sitting at the same table as a terrorist who has the blood of innocent victims on his hands." THE CITIZEN claims the South African delegates "shrug off the ANC's terrible deeds" and states that the ANC could be unbanned if it renounces violence. "Until it does so, we cannot see why South

Africans should treat it as anything but a terrorist organisation." "The present Lusaka conference brings to 11 the number of meetings between internal groups and the ANC since January. The government is doing nothing to prevent or discourage these meetings though it is imperative that it does so." THE CITIZEN rejects the international "audacity" to fund "such meetings" and notes the opening of a new ANC office in the United States, President George Bush's meeting with United Democratic Front leader Albertina Sisulu, and the fact that "Mr Bush has still to announce he will have talks with National Party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk. Our impression is that by no longer exposing the ANC as a terrorist organization that is banned, and should be shunned, we are allowing it to become an acceptable and essential magnet for South African trekkers and a favoured organisation among overseas governments."

#### CAPE TIMES

**'Unedifying' Democratic Party 'Slanging'**—"Bickering among politicians to the left of the Nationalist government, while making readable newspaper copy, does little to promote the cause of reform," remarks Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 June in a page 8 editorial. "The latest squabble was precipitated by Dr van Zyl Slabbert who in a newspaper interview said some people in the Democratic Party [DP] belonged with the right wing of the NP and that he would never vote for them." "Dr Slabbert is not fighting an election himself, but he should at least appreciate the problems of like-minded South Africans who are opting for the participatory role." "Dr Denis Worrall was as bad, in his intemperate attack on Dr Slabbert, publicly accusing him of 'kicking the DP in the crotch' and so forth." "It is an unedifying spectacle, this slanging match."

**'Unacceptably Vague' NP Plan**—CAPE TIMES on 29 June in a page 8 editorial describes the NP's 5-year plan as an "unacceptably vague" "election manifesto" that proposes "a plan to resolve the South African crisis that is much too tentative." "It is not enough to win elections. The NP has always been tops at winning elections and then carrying out ruinous policies." Does the NP manifesto "pave the way for the unbanning of restricted organizations and the release of their leaders from imprisonment or detention? Will it create a climate for negotiation? The answer to these questions will be clearer, perhaps, when the document has been more closely studied and the response of blacks is on record."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

**Extraparliamentary Groups Take Negotiation 'More Seriously'**—"Like motherhood, negotiation is a good idea but something one should enter into with one's eyes open," points out Steven Friedman in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 30 June-6 July. Friedman notes the extraparliamentary movement takes interest in constitutional negotiation "more seriously," particularly after

NP leader F.W. de Klerk's European visit, as "it suspects that Western governments' attempts to push Pretoria to negotiate will force it to take a position on talks. As this pressure grows, it cannot afford to be seen as the party which is obstructing talks—this might cost it the foreign credibility which gives it a powerful lever over the government." "In practice, a willingness to negotiate a new political system may require far more substantial adjustment from it than it has been willing to consider until now." "National negotiation is still a long way away—despite some of the euphoria abroad right now. But the pressure on the extra-parliamentary movement to frame a stance on negotiation—which will influence its strategies in the years ahead—is growing. So too is the pressure for an approach which would tackle the refusal of the ruling minority to negotiate a system which does not allow it some control over the pace of change."

#### TRANSVALER

**Economy's Strength Keeps Nation Afloat**—"Figures can be used to deceive," warns a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 29 June. "That is why economists and the government's political opponents will be skeptical about the background information on the economic situation provided this week by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and his deputy. Regardless of such views, the figures given by Mr du Plessis and Dr Marais emphasize one major fact: The inherent strength of the economy makes it possible for the country to remain remarkably afloat, given the dampening factors. Aside from the negative effects of sanctions and the great decline in foreign investment, there are the billions to be paid annually on foreign debt. Nevertheless, the ministers' figures show to what degree many South Africans still have purchasing power, and things could be even better in the future, especially if the political climate becomes more favorable."

**Agreement Brings Nation Into Nuclear 'Big League'**—A second editorial on the same page says "ESCOM's [Electricity Supply Commission] signing of an international nuclear agreement in Moscow, as recently announced, underlines the fact that, where nuclear power is concerned, this country is in the big league. The signing of the agreement will mean, inter alia, that in the event of a nuclear accident South Africa will be directly telephonically linked up with 137 countries, and that it can make use of internationally trained manpower."

#### BEELD

**NP Action Plan 'Daring'**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 June says in a page 8 editorial that "the proposed NP plan of action has the potential to create a new South Africa." "At the same time, a half-hearted attempt at implementing the new thinking behind it will delay the end result." "Without announcing clear constitutional proposals, voters are expected to support the NP within the new framework of principles." "There will be those who will describe those principles as apartheid in a

new guise." "But the plan of action itself and the comment from leading Nationalists have created an exciting new openness in the NP's approach that disprove such thoughts." "Seen as a whole, the NP plans are daring enough to convince voters that the party is serious about reform." "Most whites will probably be ready to give Mr F.W. de Klerk a chance to carry out those plans."

**NP Plan Relies on 6 Sep Voter Mandate**—BEELD notes in an editorial on page 10 of its 30 June edition: "F.W. de Klerk yesterday called for vigorous marketing of the NP policy framework with which the party is entering the election. The action plan is clearly aimed at creating a new constitution characterized by the promise that group rights will be maintained—something for which its enemies will apparently attack it most. The left will say that group rights are merely apartheid in another form, while the right will claim that group rights are being abandoned. Such views will make the marketing of the action plan more difficult, but NP supporters ought not to worry themselves over distorted, inherent views on group rights on either the left or the right. Success will be achieved if the path followed is that of greater flexibility on racial issues and greater emphasis on the main pillars of democracy, such as human rights and an independent judiciary. The vigor with which the NP will carry out the principles of the action plan will depend on the mandate it receives from voters on 6 September."

**'Enthusiasm' Marks NP Federal Congress**—Willie Kuhn writes in his "Political BEELD" column on page 10 of BEELD on 30 June: "The last time this observer attended an NP federal congress was in the early eighties. Then, too, the country stood on the verge of a great leap. The country took its first step away from white domination and moved down the path of a new constitution and a new parliament. There was enthusiasm in the air that one has, in recent years—when so much has gone awry for the NP—remembered with nostalgia." "Some of that excitement was rekindled in Pretoria City Hall on 29 June. Are we again witnessing the remarkable phenomenon of the NP renewing itself again and grabbing the imagination of the voters?" "If words mean anything, then South Africa is on the threshold of one of its most interesting political reconnaissances. The time limit has been determined: 5 years. Mr de Klerk ('Our party is, in human terms, the most powerful factor in the country') referred in his opening address to the need for rapid negotiations, to alternative choices and options across a wide front, to determined action being planned, to the possibility of full international recognition. It was as though the politics of expectation was reaching out to the politics of realism." "If this is the kind of language, attitude, and willpower that represents the new NP, then the party can possibly start singing one of those songs that appear in the congress music collection: 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile.'"

### 3 Jul Press Review

MB0307095789

[Editorial Report]

### SUNDAY STAR

**RSA Cannot Deny 'Destabilisation' in Subcontinent**—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 16 of Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 2 July that despite attempts "to deny South Africa's [RSA] destabilising acts in the subcontinent, anybody with a little understanding of basic language will know that Pretoria has always been behind some of the most glaring acts of destabilisation around here." South Africa's hand has "always been omnipresent" in Namibia. Perhaps if Namibia does get independence "it will prove a great boost to Afrikaner nationalist morale, even though the repercussions of shattering long-held myths cannot be totally discounted."

**NP's Group Concept 'Madness'**—The National Party's (NP) "obsession" with the group concept "in the face of current realities in South Africa smacks of madness," says the page 12 editorial. "Only when the Nationalists and all white voters realise that one cannot put a kinder face on apartheid, and that the evil has to be scrapped urgently in its entirety, will South Africa be on the right track." "No party which speaks in the same breath of a Bill of Rights and a Gestapo-like special council to enforce the Group Areas Act reflects an understanding of the basics of democracy." SUNDAY STAR points out that 5 years ago South Africa adopted its present constitution and that NP leader F.W. de Klerk has now asked for another 5 years in which to negotiate a new constitution. Only a country that "cannot get it right the first time" needs a new constitution every 5 years. "Even sadder, the NP is showing serious signs of not being able to get it right the second time either."

**NP Policies Bring 'Creeping Poverty'**—Wynand Malan, coleader of the Democratic Party (DP), says on the same page it is the NP policy "which is the cause of our woes, for our economic decline, for our high tax rates, for our isolation." "No wonder then that the NP is attempting to make an about-turn, to try to sound a little more like the DP without, unfortunately, abandoning its group-based approach." Malan points out that if the DP wins the 6 September election, its next step will be to talk to "all political groupings" and only then "will the process begin to unfold which will lead South Africa back to stability, international acceptance, prosperity and peace. We already know what the NP's policies mean: isolation, sanctions, no international sport, creeping poverty, and violence. Why vote for what you know will perpetuate this?"

**NP Insists on 'Firm Principles'**—Glen Babb, the NP MP for Randburg, says on the same page: "The distinction between the National Party's approach and the DP's lies in the demand by the NP that firm principles precede the

acceptance of a new constitution. The DP promotes a National Convention which could reject its constitutional proposals. The Randburg voter has no love for a leap in the dark: in negotiating the constitutional development of South Africa, we need hard-nosed negotiators who know what patrimony they want to protect. Whether the constitution has federal, confederal or cantonal properties will depend on consensus on fundamental common values."

#### SUNDAY TIMES

**NP 'Action Plan' 'Not Without Merit'**—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 July in a page 24 editorial says the 5-year action plan announced by the NP is "woolly—but not without merit." The "most encouraging aspect of the NP's programme" is that "it does not pander to the baser political appetites of the neanderthal right." "One suspects that the plan is, in essence, tactical; an inexact blueprint designed to bring re-election first and action later. In this respect, as well as in content, it has much in common with the no less unspecific policies of the Democratic Party."

#### SUNDAY TIMES

**People 'Tired' of 'All-Intrusive State'**—Tony Leon, the DP parliamentary candidate for Houghton in the 6 September election, writes on page 24 of SUNDAY TIMES that the NP has to be "attacked" for the "dead end of reform, which in government hands has turned into the Loch Ness monster of South African politics: People have reported sightings of it, but we are never sure whether it exists or not. Furthermore, this process has spawned the destructive revolution we have witnessed over the last six years. That too is a cul-de-sac." Leon believes people are "sick and tired of the all-powerful, all-intrusive State. They are tired of the hassles involved when government becomes the end, and not the means, of social life."

#### THE CITIZEN

**Editorial Urges Malan Removal From DP**—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 3 July says Wynand Malan, who is a coleader of the DP, is "quite indifferent" to the criticism that talks with the African National Congress are "ill-advised." He "also sees nothing wrong with kowtowing to the UDF [United Democratic Front] and other groups which oppose participation in the elections. As one-third leader of a party which supports only one-third of the tricameral Parliament elections, Mr Malan might be considered a one-third rate candidate. Since he won't accept the suggestion that he shouldn't stand, the next best thing is for the voters of Randburg to turf him out. Come to think of it that might be a blessing for the DP as well."

#### THE STAR

**Editorial 'Cynical' About NP 'Promises'**—"Nationalists may or may not swallow their party's promises of substantial cuts in individual and company tax over the next five years," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 July in a page 12 editorial. But "you don't need to be

an expert to be cynical about them." "Politicians in pre-election mode are often prone to making sweeping promises that cannot be fulfilled. The NP has already played this particular tune too often, and it will pay the price at the hustings."

**President's Anger Causes 'Diplomatic Damage'**—"While Mr de Klerk works hard with honeyed words and five-point plans to convince the world and his own electorate of his good intentions, Mr Botha blunders about like an angry buffalo, seemingly impervious to the diplomatic damage he is doing. The row he had last week with a visiting German Cabinet Minister was both discourteous and unseemly." "The sooner the country has one leader, the better."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**'Scepticism' Over NP's Economic Targets**—Finance Minister Barend du Plessis "wants to assess the credibility of his repeated promises to curb state expenditure, he need look no further than the public service," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 July. "They want a second pay rise this year and, in the run-up to an election, obviously believe all things are possible." "If public servants get their election sweetener, Du Plessis can forget about anybody believing any of his five-year targets, especially the tax cuts which have already generated huge scepticism. Our finance minister and his Cabinet colleague in charge of privatisation, Dawie de Villiers, need to spell out the facts of life to their rapacious mandarins."

**NP's 5-Year Plan To Bring 'Turmoil'**—Editor Ken Owen notes on the same page that the NP's "plan of action flies in the face of the central finding of the Law Commission: that rights vest in the individual, not in the group. And the Nationalists remain wedded to 'the white group,' which is neither culturally coherent, nor linguistically uniform, nor politically united, nor even very religious." The NP, "under a new leader, had the chance to commit itself to a democratic system, to adopt the 10-year plan of the Law Commission and to create a prospect of peace in the 1990's. Instead, it has chosen to continue the vain search for the elusive formula to preserve racism by another name. But that choice, it has built conflict and turmoil into the next decade."

#### SOWETAN

**Homeland Program 'Will Not Work'**—"Since Verwoerd introduced the homeland policy, communities in various parts of South Africa have courageously resisted their forced incorporation into these states," remarks the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 July. "Residents of the tribal area of Leeufontein in Bophuhatswana fought back and in their resistance killed nine policemen. There was quiet in the homeland village yesterday but many people had fled to the bushes while 2,000 were arrested, reports say." "The homeland leaders and the South African Government are using brute force to implement a political programme that will not work."



## Angola

### Further UNITA Cease-Fire Violations Noted

MB0307195889 Luanda ANGOP in French 1925 GMT  
3 Jul 89

[Text] Luanda, 3 Jul (ANGOP)—An authorized military source told ANGOP in Luanda today that a group of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed elements attacked Chicomba Velha district, Huila Province on 30 June, killing two civilians and wounding two others.

The source added that four houses were destroyed and an unspecified number of head of cattle stolen during the action, which represents yet another violation of the cease-fire that has been in effect since 24 June.

Four other civilians were seriously wounded after detonating a land mine planted by another UNITA group. The land mine destroyed a civilian vehicle in Tchicala Tchiloanga, Huambo Province.

It will be recalled that the People's Republic of Angola on Thursday [29 June] suspended its participation in the proceedings of the commission established during the 22 June Gbadolite summit, and that the government has demanded explanations from and the acceptance of the blame by the cease-fire violators.

## Mauritius

### \* 'Double Infiltration' of JALC Holding Noted

34190244a Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT  
in French 14 May 89 p 17

[Text] As the work of the Harms Investigatory Commission in South Africa unfolds, Mauritians are realizing that South African secret services had a field day in Mauritius, led by A. Jugnauth. What is more, a double infiltration of JALC Holding cannot be ruled out.

Indeed, the reader will remember that last 5 March Lawrie Painting, financial director of JALC Holding, stated before the Harms Commission that he, Chris Van Rensburg, and Athos Poulos worked for the National Intelligence Service (formerly BOSS), a South African secret service, using their company as cover. This service falls under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Athos Poulos has denied the statement.

And now it has been established, still before the Harms Commission, that the "Military Intelligence" of the South African Defense Forces also infiltrated JALC Holding. All indications are that Military Intelligence would be worse than the National Intelligence Service (formerly BOSS). Last week Brigadier Deyssel, who worked for Military Intelligence, said he was placed in JALC Holding by the same Military Intelligence to

obtain information in foreign countries, including Mauritius, and to "make high-level contacts." Brigadier Deyssel came to Mauritius at JALC Holding's expense.

Moreover, Vice Admiral A. P. Putter, South African army chief of staff, also affirmed that JALC Holding had been infiltrated since September of 1986. Explaining this decision, he said that "the operations of Jalc, which were spread over many countries in Southern Africa, as well as Mauritius, would offer ideal cover for this type of operation."

These operations were again aimed at obtaining information in foreign countries, including Mauritius, and at making contacts at the highest levels. The vice admiral, who held the position of Chief of Staff-Intelligence, has since become Chief of the Navy. He has already been to Mauritius. Brigadier Deyssel, who infiltrated JALC on the orders of Vice Admiral Putter, shuttled back and forth between Mauritius and South Africa, as did General Magnus Malan, who came to Mauritius in a private plane. Readers will recall that in reply to a question of Deputy Alan Ganoo last 22 March the prime minister, Sir Aneurood Jugnauth, declared he was unaware of this visit of General Malan's, a visit nonetheless reported by his own newspaper, THE SUN. Mr Jugnauth also did not know that General Malan was defense minister in Pretoria.

### \* Diversification To Save Duty-Free Zone Viewed

34190244c Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
17 May 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] According to a Working Document of the World Bank [IBRD] dated 17 April, the Mauritian rupee has depreciated 21 percent over the last few years.

"Between 1980 and 1988, the real effective exchange rate depreciated by nearly 21 percent," World Bank economists write in the report.

Moreover, the World Bank report, which will serve as the basis for drafting an Economic Memorandum for Mauritius, contends that diversification is the test of endurance for the duty-free manufacturing zone. Throughout this economic analysis, the World Bank maintains that the [condition for] survival of the duty-free zone remains diversification.

"To reduce its vulnerability to fluctuations in demand conditions in foreign markets, Mauritius needs to diversify its portfolio of export industries, both within and outside the apparel industry," the document notes.

For the World Bank, there is no doubt that Mauritian exports to the United States have reached a ceiling, except for certain products, including socks, scarves, and articles made of silk, that are not subject to quotas. It is still possible for Mauritius to become involved in the production of high-value products, because quotas are expressed in volume and not value.

"Such a strategy has been used successfully by Hong Kong and, to some extent, by Mauritius itself. It remains to be seen whether Mauritius would be able to compete with countries like Hong Kong and Korea were it not for the preferential access to the EEC and the quota limitations imposed on these countries by the United States."

The World Bank also stresses that products manufactured in the Mauritian duty-free zone are not competitive in Australia. "Wages in Mauritius at current exchange rates are high in relation to productivity," maintains the World Bank, which contends that salaries in the duty-free zone are three times higher than those in effect in Sri Lanka, while "Mauritian workers are estimated to be only 10 percent more productive."

Compared to salaries in Hong Kong: "Mauritian wage rates in the garment industry are reportedly about 25 percent of the wages prevailing in Hong Kong, for example." But the World Bank also notes the shortage of manpower and the jump in salaries that is a consequence of that situation.

Commenting on the government's industrial-diversification policy, the World Bank believes the final choice of new market niches should be left to entrepreneurs and not decided by the government.

"However, instead of becoming directly involved in the choice of industries in which to invest, the government should focus on information and the right environment for the diversification strategy, including the requirements of the export industries in terms of labor and capital."

Commenting on the new diversification niches identified by the government, namely electronics, jewelry, and leather goods, the World Bank holds there is no convincing reason to support this diversification outside the textile sector.

"To conclude, there is yet no convincing rationale for the government's policy of encouraging a shift from wearing apparel into specific industries like leather and jewellery."

Regarding the choice of electronics as one of the diversification niches, the World Bank immediately reminds its readers of previous failures in that sector. Nevertheless, the IBRD's report thinks this obsolescence problem could be skirted by establishing a subsidiary of a firm prominent in electronics.

But the problem does not stop there. "One factor which has a bearing on this initiative is the particularly restrictive rules of origin in the Lome Convention as applied to this sector," the report points out. The Lome Convention clearly stipulates that to benefit from the rules of origin, a finished product must not contain more than 40 percent of imported inputs.

"It has been estimated that an ACP [countries associated with the EEC] country would only be able to meet these requirements if it manufactured all the basic components and assembled all the circuit boards.(...) This is a serious exclusion that needs to be taken into account in any plans by Mauritius to diversify into the electronics field," the World Bank concludes. On the question of the leather project, the World Bank draws attention to the pollution generated by such an industry, despite the fact that it uses nearly the same technology as textiles. The World Bank reminds the reader that the choice of leather goods was made in a period of high unemployment. Under present economic conditions, the report points out that "it is not clear that it is still appropriate, now that the economy has reached full employment."

The World Bank suggests that electronic games have a greater chance of succeeding, even if opinions are divided between electronic games and traditional toys. The manufacture of jewelry has, at first sight, every chance of succeeding. Its added value is very high and there are relatively few air-freight problems. But there is still the problem of training.

"Critics argue that jewelry making in Mauritius is at the level of handicrafts. Modern jewelry production is an extension of traditional jewelry making."

The World Bank generally reiterates the necessity for the duty-free manufacturing zone to derive maximum advantage from the Lome Convention "which still offers the best hope for the future," full exploitation of the American market during negotiations on quotas, better quota management, and the seeking out of new markets outside the United States and Europe.

The World Bank believes a considerable effort must be made to review the use of export quotas to the United States. According to the figures cited, the situation has continued to worsen over the last few years. "Whereas 93 percent of the quotas were used in 1985/86, 86 percent were used in 1986/87 and only 65 in 1987/88," the report adds.

In addition, the financial institution proposes setting up a mechanism to monitor any "surge in exports of categories not already under quota, since this would trigger the imposition of quotas."

The World Bank does not neglect to comment on Mauritius's situation with respect to the Multifiber Accord (MFA). It draws attention to Mauritius's undefined position in relation to the Multifiber Accord and the Lome Convention.

"Mauritius has so far been unable to get a definite legal position on the implications with regard to its standing with the EEC and the Lome Convention if it were to join the MFA." The report emphasizes that Mauritius may gain no substantial advantage in joining the MFA, since the formula is already used by the United States in

negotiations to impose quotas, while its relations with the European Economic Community may be endangered through the Lome Convention.

L'EXPRESS will come back to other elements of this World Bank Working Document. In it, the World Bank reviews the evolution of the situation in Mauritius over the last few years, comments on the economy's strong points, and contends that Mauritius must begin to think about developing its economy outside the sphere of privileged market relations, whether with the United States or Europe.

**\* Mubarak Requests Support for OAU Post**

*Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 May 89 p 4*

[Text] Mauritius is being asked to back the candidacy of the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as head of the Organization of African Unity. To this end, a special envoy of President Mubarak, Mr Sami Heiba, assistant Egyptian minister for foreign affairs on an official visit to Mauritius, met with Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth yesterday morning.

Sir A. Jugnauth replied that the entire question would be studied by the government, adding that in principal such support was very likely "in recognition of the excellent relations between Cairo and Port Louis, especially after the Mauritian prime minister's recent visit to Egypt."

Mr Heiba and Sir Anerood expressed their satisfaction over the identical views of Mauritius and Egypt on the great international questions, namely, the elimination of apartheid, the Palestinian problem, developing-country debt and world peace. The optimum means of solving these problems—cooperation and dialogue—and understanding between the superpowers were also discussed.

The Mauritian prime minister hoped that Egypt, having fully recovered its prestige in the Arab world, would be able to actively assist in bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Near East, given its special ties to the parties involved, the PLO, Jordan, and Israel.

It is a role Egypt is prepared to assume fully, Mr Heiba said, and it is with that in mind that President Mubarak, as head of the OAU, wants to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and unity among African countries and among Arabs and Africans. Priority will be given to southern Africa and the Near East.

With respect to southern Africa, Sir Anerood Jugnauth and Mr Heiba hoped that 1990 would become the Year of Namibia and that the territory would achieve total independence, which would be an important step toward eliminating apartheid in South Africa.

The next summit of the OAU heads of state is scheduled for July in Addis Abeba.

**Mozambique**

**Renamo Seeks 'Direct' Peace Negotiations**

*MB0407131989 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Renamo, has called for direct negotiations with the Frelimo government to end the country's long-running war.

THE STAR newspaper reports the call was made at a Renamo congress last month, but details have only now emerged.

Renamo has adopted a resolution calling on all countries of the region which have become involved in the war in Mozambique to stop supporting the Frelimo government. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has called on Frelimo to accept a proposal for what he terms genuine negotiation leading to national reconciliation and constitutional reform.

The report follows a number of others recently about contacts between members of the Frelimo government and the rebel movement.

**Military Victory 'Not Possible'**

*LD0507081489 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] Renamo wants peace for Mozambique and calls on 18 African countries to help in the search for a peace solution for the region. Renamo is willing to hold direct talks with Frelimo and to agree to a bilateral cease-fire.

Renamo would welcome mediation by the Zairean president.

Addressing a news conference in Lisbon, the rebel organization said it would agree to hold talks but would reject any kind of amnesty and refuse to lay down its arms in an unconditional cease-fire.

Renamo said Frelimo has no other way out for a military victory is not possible for either side.

**'Rebels' Willing To Back Cease-Fire**

*AU0507071689 Paris AFP in English 2314 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] Lisbon, July 4 (AFP)—The rebel Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) is ready to agree a cease-fire in its war against the government in Maputo if the government forces do the same, Renamo spokesman Manuel Frank said here Tuesday.

"Renamo does not accept any amnesty or laying down of arms unconditionally, but is prepared to agree a bilateral ceasefire," Mr. Frank announced to reporters.

The announcement follows appeals made late last month by Mozambican President Joachim Chissano to the rebels to lay down their arms. He said his side would do the same on condition that Renamo abandons armed struggle and "accepts the existing order".

Reading a statement at a news conference in Lisbon, the Renamo spokesman called on the 18 African heads of state who attended a summit meeting in Gbadolite, Zaire on June 22 to "help Renamo and Frelimo (the ruling party in Maputo) to find a solution to end the war in Mozambique".

The Gbadolite summit, organised by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, saw a ceasefire agreement between Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and the head of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels, Jonas Savimbi.

Renamo, Mr. Frank said, is ready to "talk directly with Frelimo without pre-conditions", but it demanded that the Mozambican authorities "adopt the same position".

While indicating that there had been "absolutely no contact until now with Frelimo" on the part of the rebels, he said that his movement was "expecting to be contacted at any moment".

Mr. Frank added that Renamo was prepared to accept the mediation of "any country" with the exception of South Africa. (South Africa has been backing Renamo.)

He said that a request by President Chissano to Marshal Mobutu for his mediation was a "good initiative", while stressing that the situation of UNITA in Angola was "totally different" to that of Renamo in Mozambique.

Like Angola, Mozambique is a former Portuguese colony.

Direct peace talks with Frelimo would be acceptable, Mr. Frank went on, if they were to lead to "national reconciliation, a government of national salvation, the election of a constituent assembly and general elections".

"We hope that, as a sign of good will, Frelimo will accept the outstretched hand that Renamo has always offered it, in order to end the war in Mozambique," Mr. Frank concluded.

**'Terrorists' Sabotage Beira-Machipanda Railroad**  
*MB0407064989 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
*0600 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] There has been no traffic on the Beira-Machipanda Railroad since 1 July because of armed bandit sabotage to the railroad in the area of Povoá, 25 km from Beira.

Our Beira correspondent reports that the terrorists used dynamite, which produced a powerful explosion.

**\* Zambezia Emergency Situation Worsening**

*34420088c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese*  
*12 Apr 89 p 1*

[Text] The most recent analysis of the emergency situation in Zambezia Province reported to NOTICIAS reveals an ever more serious aggravation of the already dim possibilities of carrying out rescue actions directed at almost 1 million displaced and affected persons who lack permanent assistance. The current figures available to the Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters (DPCCN), to which we gained access, are even more eloquent by themselves: 70 percent of the food does not reach the intended recipients and it is anticipated that, if urgent measures are not taken to channel it to the aforementioned population groups, there will shortly be an accumulation of aid goods the consequences of which are unpredictable.

According to the same sources, because those aid goods are not reaching the necessary places, at the present time there is a flow of populations to district headquarters, including the cities of Zambezia, in search of the means of survival.

At the time the NOTICIAS correspondents were in the region, the city of Quelimane, for example, was the scene of the constant arrival of masses of people, the majority of them, we were told, from districts where the actions of the armed bandits are most intense, as was the recent case of Inhassunge, a district bordering on the provincial capital.

Both the local DPCCN and the provincial-level party organs share a common opinion regarding the reasons for these difficulties. They are primarily the result of the renewal of destabilizing activity by the armed bandits.

It is precisely this factor that complicates the aid operations, making it necessary to use air transportation generally for almost the whole province, a method that is not very feasible and very costly.

According to our sources of information, as an example, planes with a capacity of no more than 2 and a half tons are being used to aid Gile District, which has 52,000 persons in an emergency situation.

According to the analysis of the DPCCN, in Zambezia, this accumulation of goods in the provincial capital is causing a veritable wave of robberies from the warehouses, in addition to "organized" assaults on the columns that transport the aid to the needy populations.

In the city markets, one can see products intended for the emergency program that have already entered the parallel marketing channels.



Another apparently contradictory situation that is occurring in the districts, cited by the official organs contacted by NOTICIAS, is the fact that the population has lost its taste for buying. People adapt themselves.

More serious and a dominant factor in the persistence of this situation is the almost absolute absence of trade beyond the city of Quelimane.

Official data in possession of our newspaper reveal that up to the end of last year, the trade network in Zambezia had seriously suffered the effects of destabilization.

Thus, of the 1,250 private retail establishments, 463 were destroyed and 36 partially damaged.

The agencies connected with this area explain, however, that even if the infrastructure had remained, the merchants suffered enormous losses when they were transporting goods to the districts and they were attacked and sacked.

We were told by official sources that, a few days before our arrival in Quelimane, a DPCCN column on the way to Mocuba was the target of that type of action. Millions of meticals worth of goods were lost.

It is known that the trucks were badly damaged. That fact was confirmed for us by an airline pilot who was flying over the zone at the time and saw a column of smoke rising from that spot.

### Many People Are Going To Die

A DPCCN official in Zambezia told us positively: Many people are yet going to die.

According to our informant, that opinion stems from the analysis made recently according to which the seriousness of the situation in the province is similar to, or has reached, the alarming proportions of 2 years ago.

Consequently, the capability of helping the displaced and affected persons is reported to be very small and, in not a few cases, nonexistent.

"We are going to continue to put pressure on Mozambique Airlines (LAM) to see if we can reestablish contact with the districts at full strength," a DPCCN official in Quelimane assured us, alluding to a reference by the informant regarding interruption of the capability to transport the goods intended for displaced and affected population groups. "The fact that the air shuttles to the districts have not been properly maintained accounts for their low capability and, more recently, some planes have been withdrawn to Maputo," he emphasized.

We learned from other sources that the use of vehicular transportation is remote since most of the access routes are damaged due to the rains and floods at a time when they have not had any regular maintenance as they would have normally.

Interprovincial agreements are under study, sometimes with solutions within view, to minimize the current difficulties connected with the transportation of aid goods. It has been concluded that we should not count on the trade network because it has proved to be incapable of making a significant contribution inasmuch as it is strangled by the destabilization of the armed bandits.

At the present time, Zambezia Province has a fleet of 60 operational trucks, 50 of which are in the city of Quelimane.

Their productive use will be possible only after the reestablishment of the access routes which, according to the opinion of various local agencies, requires dislodging nuclei of enemy action spread out over various parts of the province.

### Government Devalues Metical by 1.9 Percent

MB0107133789 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] The metical, the national currency, has been devalued once again by 1.9 percent in relation to the dollar. This is the seventh time the national currency has been devalued since the beginning of the year. Therefore, \$1 will now buy 742 meticals instead of the previous 728 meticals.

## Namibia

### Voter Registration Begins at 'Steady Pace'

MB0307150189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1418 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 3 SAPA—The registration of voters for Namibia's independence election planned for November started at a steady pace country-wide today, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, M-Eberhard Hofmann, said in Windhoek.

Voters had started registering at the fixed registration points around the country and mobile units would move into the rural areas from tomorrow.

Mr Hofmann said election officials had indicated that while registration had got off "at a steady pace", they expected this rate to pick up in the coming weeks.

"Except for a few minor hitches, the programme has started smoothly".

According to an official source there are about 650,000 Namibians eligible to vote for a constituent assembly for an independent Namibia.

The registration process is scheduled to last until September 15.

**SWAPO's Hamutenya Details Election Manifesto**  
*MB0307164889 London BBC World Service in English*  
1515 GMT 3 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With voter registration due to get underway today, SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] manifesto for the Namibian elections has been launched at a big rally in Katutura this weekend.

With SWAPO expecting to achieve the required two-thirds majority in November, the manifesto contained a seeming commitment to multiparty elections, guarantees of a mixed economy, and a promise that there will be no wholesale nationalizations that some people have been expecting.

On the line to Windhoek, Julian Marshall asked Information Secretary Hidipo Hamutenya if the manifesto isn't a betrayal of SWAPO's socialist principles:

[Begin recording] [Hamutenya] Well, that's your assessment. You probably can tell me how you arrive at that.

[Marshall] It does seem, on the face of it, with its calls for a mixed economy and other such things, though, to be a watering down of what SWAPO has stood for in the past.

[Hamutenya] What SWAPO stood for in the past? SWAPO has always been a national liberation movement, a national front of different class tendencies. It has always had businessmen, church people, youth, women, workers, and maybe those who want to call themselves socialists. It has always been that.

[Marshall] But, do you not believe, for instance, in the control of the means of the production?

[Hamutenya] Well, it talks about state ownership, (?that's) control of a certain percentage of means of production by the state. Is what mixed economy means, isn't it?

[Marshall] But you don't, for instance, envisage the wholesale nationalization of mines, land, and other productive sectors in the foreseeable future?

[Hamutenya] We haven't said that. We issued a document last year in November. It said the same thing, that we will pursue a policy of mixed economy. We said it then, and we repeated just what we said. I don't think there is any departure from, for example, what we said in November last year and what we said yesterday.

[Marshall] You said, Mr Hamutenya, that had you been only required to get a simple majority in the elections that your manifesto might have been a bit more radical.

[Hamutenya] Well, we did not draft our manifesto on the basis of total majority. We are absolutely confident that we are going to get more than two-thirds majority, and that requirement does not affect our policy position now, as outlined in the manifesto. [end recording]

**UN Spokesman Notes 'Ongoing' Intimidation**  
*MB0307115589 Johannesburg SABA in English*  
1137 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 3 SABA—A three-day fact finding visit to northern Namibia last week by the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and senior officials, confirmed conditions of insecurity exist in the region, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

"After discussions it was confirmed people continue to feel insecure in the face of ongoing incidents of intimidation frequently involving certain elements of the SWA [South-West African] Police," he told a media briefing.

UN police monitors today reported an incident at a Cuca [Trading] shop near Oshakati in Ovambo at midnight last night in which a couple were shot to death allegedly by a member of the SWA Police.

Mr Ahtisaari was preparing a report for the UN secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on his trip to the north.

In reply to a question on SWA Police investigating a possible SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] incursion into Namibia from Angola, Mr Eckhard said reports of PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters south of the 16th parallel "have been doing the rounds for some time".

UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] was aware of the reports of the incursion, but "the Malaysian contingent monitoring the border has no knowledge of any crossings into Namibia", he told the briefing, adding that the information on the situation had come through "official channels".

The size of the UN police monitoring force was constantly under review, with the second 500 UN policemen expected in the country by mid-July, he said. These additional monitors, would be fully deployed by the end of the month.

While the official figure for returnees in the UN repatriation programme was not immediately available, a member of the Swiss medical team said 12, 896 returnees were reported to have arrived back by Saturday [1 July].

The UN has registered 41,000 Namibians who wish to return to participate in the country's independence elections later this year. The programme got underway on June 12 and is expected to last six weeks.

The Swiss medic said returnees were moving quickly through reception centres in the north and there were only about 200 people at the Ongwediva centre when he visited it at the weekend. Mr Eckhard also reported that the first baby of a returnee was born at the Oshakati Hospital during Mr Ahtisaari's visit to the north.

**Ahtisaari on 'Police Intimidation'**

*MB0307135089 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Text] A UN delegation has returned to Windhoek after a 3-day visit to the sensitive northern region.

The delegation was led by UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] head, Martti Ahtisaari, who, along with other senior UN officials, investigated persistent reports of police harassment of civilians.

For many weeks, the sensitive northern region of Namibia has been troubled by allegations of police harassment of civilians. Most of the complainants say former members of the notorious Koevoet [Crowbar] counterinsurgency police unit are intimidating supporters of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. Despite strong criticism by the administrator general, Louis Pienaar, of unacceptable police behavior, the issue won't go away.

Martti Ahtisaari has returned to Windhoek from a 3-day investigation of conditions in the Ovambo region. Officials say Ahtisaari is convinced that police intimidation is continuing, but Ahtisaari is not saying any more about conditions in the north until he has reported on his visit to the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in New York. Perez de Cuellar will have his chance to check on the situation personally when he visits Namibia later this month.

**Nujoma Meets UK's Howe, Criticizes South Africa**  
*LD2806143589 London PRESS ASSOCIATION  
in English 1345 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[By Eben Black, PRESS ASSOCIATION lobby correspondent]

[Text] South Africa is still using murder and terror in an attempt to sabotage the Namibian peace process, the leader of Namibia's main guerrilla organisation claimed in London today.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation, said Pretoria was waging a campaign against the Namibian people despite the move towards free elections overseen by the United Nations.

Speaking after a 40-minute meeting with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today, Mr Nujoma also hinted that an independent Namibia could join the Commonwealth, a matter raised at the meeting.

Asked whether SWAPO would want the country to join, Mr Nujoma replied: "Perhaps it would be a good idea for us to be in the Commonwealth. We will look into that."

The SWAPO movement has been engaged in guerrilla war inside the huge, South African-run territory since 1966.

Earlier this year UN forces moved in to ensure a peaceful passage to the April elections which SWAPO is widely expected to win.

Their arrival was immediately followed by renewed fighting between SWAPO and South African forces.

Mr Nujoma said special South African Koevoet units—the name means Crowbar in Afrikaans—were destroying crops, murdering and terrorising the black population.

He said Sir Geoffrey had condemned the South African action. Mr Nujoma—who intends to end his exile from Namibia as soon as possible—criticised South African moves to raise the age for voters from 18 to 21 which he claimed might reduce the SWAPO support by 30 percent.

Mr Nujoma said he had pressed Sir Geoffrey on the question of further economic sanctions against South Africa, which Britain is holding out against.

The Foreign Office said Sir Geoffrey had made clear the government's line that sanctions would hit the disadvantaged sections of South African society the hardest.

Earlier Mr Nujoma spoke at the Royal Commonwealth Society in London and was presented with 15,000 pounds sterling for the SWAPO election campaign by Anti-apartheid Movement President Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.

Later today he was meeting Overseas Development Minister Chris Patten to discuss aid, and there are plans for a meeting with Labour leader Neil Kinnock.

**Zambia**

**Further on South African-ANC Talks in Lusaka**

**Accused ANC Bomber in Attendance**

*MB3006123489 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 30 Jun 89 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Lusaka—Hein Grosskopf, accused by SA [South African] Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok of planting a bomb in Krugersdorp which killed several people, will be part of an ANC [African National Congress] delegation meeting a 115-member Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) group in Lusaka today.

This will be the first time the ANC has presented Grosskopf in public since the allegations were made, reports the Africa News Organisation.

His nomination for the conference is seen by observers as an indication the ANC wants to expose him to the South Africans and the media.

Grosskopf has played a major role in organising the conference, which has the theme of "The role of whites in a changing society."

Riaan Smit reports that the three-day conference brings to 11 the number of meetings between internal groups and the external ANC since January.

At a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport before the group left yesterday, FFF director Mike Olivier said it was the largest and most diverse contingent ever to hold talks with the ANC.

The conference was funded by the U.S., Swiss, Canadian, Swedish, Dutch and Danish governments, he said.

A statement read by Olivier said one of the central policies of the FFF was for negotiation.

"True negotiation with many recognised leaders is not on the government's agenda. We attempt to supply a platform for debate to aid the process of change."

The conference, which would be addressed by ANC president Oliver Tambo this morning, would discuss sanctions, violence, the economy, constitutional models and negotiations as broad topics, Olivier said.

Among those in the group are: Ronnie Bethlehem, JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments] group economic consultant; Helen Suzman, DP [Democratic Party] MP for Houghton; Dr Franz Auerbach, executive member of the Jewish Board of Deputies; Christo Nel, consultative Business Movement co-ordinator; Prof Mervin Shear, Wits [Witwatersrand] deputy vice-chancellor and Harvey Tyson, editor of THE STAR.

#### ANC Defends Grosskopf's Presence

MB0207071389 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The ANC has defended its decision to include a white guerrilla in its delegation to a meeting in Zambia with white liberals from South Africa.

The guerrilla, Hein Grosskopf, is wanted in South Africa for alleged involvement in a 1987 bomb attack which killed several people.

Some members of the 115-strong South African delegation to the 4-day talks objected to Grosskopf's presence. They say it has diverted attention from the meeting's purpose, which was to examine political change taking place in South Africa.

The landmark talks involve the largest number of whites ever to meet with the ANC in defiance of a government ban on such meetings.

#### Discussions Detailed

MB0207121189 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 2 Jul 89 p 2

[By Stephen Wrottesley]

[Text] The South African delegation in Lusaka for talks with the African National Congress has met the organisation's leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, and Mr Hein Grosskopf, the man named by Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok as a terror suspect.

The South Africans were involved today in behind-closed-door "workshops" with a large group of ANC members.

A member of the delegation, Ms Beverly Roos, said from Lusaka today that the ANC group was "very large—80 people, including 20 members of the national executive committee".

The 115-strong Five Freedom Forum (FFF) delegation is meeting the ANC at a three-day conference focusing on the role of whites in a changing society.

"I can't give any details of what has come up in the workshops yet. It is not possible at this stage to say what has come up, but I can say we are working quite hard," Ms Roos said.

The 115 white South Africans form the largest group to meet the ANC.

Ms Roos said that among the ANC delegates was Mr Hein Grosskopf who was head of protocol.

Mr Grosskopf has been accused by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, of planting a bomb in Krugersdorp which killed several people.

Legal experts have criticised Mr Vlok for his handling of the affair after a series of letters between Mr Grosskopf's mother, Mrs Santie Grosskopf, and the Minister.

Mrs Grosskopf said Mr Vlok should make public amends for twice declaring her son guilty of serious crimes. She said Mr Vlok declared people guilty of crimes and usurped the role of the independent judiciary.



Ms Roos said Mr Grosskopf was "mixing very freely with the South African delegation" and had chatted in general political terms. He was giving no details of his personal life and had not talked of his mother's fight with Mr Vlok.

Ms Roos said there were very cordial relations between the delegations and that the South Africans had been received very hospitably.

Before the delegation had been able to check in on its arrival, it has been "swept off" to the State House for a reception organised by President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr Thambo had been present at the reception.

A "big fuss" had been made of Mrs Helen Suzman who is retiring from parliamentary politics.

Twelve members of the South African delegation had been hosted at a function organised by journalists who wanted to know their views on the political situation, sanctions and violence.

Ms Roos said the delegation had been particularly impressed by the ANC's Mr Thabo Mbeki, the head of the international affairs department.

"He has struck the delegation as very articulate, very competent and a very pleasant person."

Many of the delegates on the latest safari to Lusaka took gifts to the African National Congress exiles, writes Carolyn McGibbon.

Good Cape wine, spirits, perfumed soap, chocolates, coffee, baby clothes, books and magazines were among the presents in the hold of the Air Zambia charter flight that flew the delegates from Jan Smuts airport on Thursday [29 June].

Since the first safaris to Lusaka began, it has become "traditional" for delegations to take small presents to the exiles.

A delegate, who asked not to be named for fear of right-wing reprisals, said that, although this "might sound like taking presents to the king", in the way that the white settlers took presents to Shaka [Zulu], it was not done to curry favour.

She said members of the ANC are very short of luxuries and have "very little money to spend on frivolities."

The cost of living in Zambia was very high, she said, and members of the ANC there "lived on the smell of an oil rag".

"We come from such an affluent society and they are people who, after all, whether you agree with their political position or not; are also South Africans, but who have sacrificed their whole lives for the struggle for democracy in this country."

The delegate said the more conservative members of the group and those who wished to be more circumspect had not taken gifts.

She said the ANC had not asked for presents, but had asked for "organisational" literature and glossy magazines, naming *Style* and *Cosmopolitan* as specific requests.

A book is due to be written and a video made of the exchanges between the ANC and the South African delegation.

#### Talks Conclude 2 Jul

MB0207190089 *Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Sentiments of friendship, happiness, excellence, and appreciation characterized the ending of a 3-day conference of the African National Congress and a South African delegation at Hotel Intercontinental in Lusaka today.

The sentiments which finally ended with the singing of *Nkosi Sikelela i Africa* [God Bless Africa], the South African national anthem, sung with clinched fists by ANC members and some members of the Five Freedoms Forum, ended in an atmosphere evident of unity of purpose.

In the (?words) of many South African delegates, the conference was an excellent, wonderful, and unbelievable experience which offered them an opportunity to learn more about the ANC.

#### Official Denies Reports of Poor Refugee Treatment

MB3006182489 *Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA*  
in English 10 Jun 89 p 7

[Excerpt] Commissioner for Refugees Cde [Comrade] Musyani Simumba has denied British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reports that Mozambican refugees at Ukwimi settlement camp in Petauke were dying from starvation.

Speaking after visiting goodwill ambassador Barbara Hendrix toured 46 villages of the Mozambican refugees community yesterday Cde Simumba accused the BBC of deliberately misinforming the world.

"Whatever was heard from the BBC was untrue because we passed through the villages and everybody had seen the amount of food the refugees have," he said.

He said death could occur among refugees but not from hunger because the community at Ukwimi had enough food to feed on.

The refugees expressed gratitude at the good hospitality given to them by the Government and people of Zambia.

Leader of the refugees community Cde Thomas Kondowe told Mrs Hendrix at a dinner, the refugees running from the war in Mozambique were happy for being received with open hands by Zambians.

Cde Kondowe said the refugees were grateful that the Government had also trained them in various skills.

The refugees had no complaints because of the extremely good hospitality accorded to them by the Government and other donor agencies. [passage omitted]

#### **Kaunda's Economic Measures for 'Severe' Problems**

*MB0107134189 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Text] The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has announced a series of measures to try to control his country's severe economic problems. The measures include a 60-percent devaluation of the Zambian currency, the kwacha, and the removal of price controls on all goods except Zambia's staple food, maize meal.

Dr Kaunda said bank interest rates would rise, and that other measures would be announced to control the inflation rate. He also announced that wages in the public sector were to rise by up to 50 percent.

Economic observers in Lusaka said the measures were not as strong as many economists would have liked, in view of Zambia's soaring inflation rate, high budget deficit, and massive foreign debts.

#### **Official Seeks Higher Pay for Skilled Workers**

*MB3006152489 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 89 p 7*

[Excerpt] A member of the Central Committee has said serious consideration is being taken to revamp training programme and pay packages for scientific personnel to put an end to the exodus of qualified Zambians to other countries for greener pastures.

Cde [Comrade] Joseph Simuyandi who is Chairman of the Science and Technology Sub-committee said in Ndola yesterday Zambia had lost a number of qualified people who had sought jobs in neighbouring countries.

he said they could only be retained if the Government offered attractive conditions of service and salaries. "We have to create an attractive career path, but it will take a lot of negotiating and patience to achieve that."

Addressing members of staff at the Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), Cde Simuyandi said it was imperative that they learnt from other countries' achievements in order to retain trained people.

"If need arises for eye specialists, scientists or any other medical staff to pursue specialised training abroad we shall take a deliberate move by sending them for the stipulated years," he said.

It was Government's task and responsibility to let people get job satisfaction at places of work by providing facilities.

"It is pointless for people to be trained and expect them to work well without equipment for research. The trainers will have defeated their own objective," he said.

He implored the centre's researchers to concentrate on matters of immediate concern to Zambia. "Let us find solutions to diseases that are presently alarming the nation." [passage omitted]

#### **\* Japanese Grant for Water-Treatment Plant**

*34000470a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 89 p 1*

[Text] The Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company is to receive more than \$60 million and 25 million European Community unit of currency in aid support for various projects to be undertaken in the district.

Providing the money will be the African Development Bank (ADB), West Germany, Japan and Italy, Danish aid (Danida) and the United States Department of Commerce.

The disclosure is contained in a report presented by the Lusaka water project team to the on-going international seminar on operation and maintenance of urban water supply schemes at the Inter-Continental hotel in Lusaka.

The ADB is to fund rehabilitation phase one costing \$36 million. This is the third largest loan ever given to Zambia by the ADB and the project is expected to last four years.

Emphasis will be placed in the 'metropolitan' area of Lusaka.

Lusaka Urban senior governor Cde Rupiah Banda has confirmed the autonomous company, already registered, will be operational this year.

West Germany will channel its assistance through the German technical agency for international aid.

The project will be concerned with the organisational development of the water services department and the company.

Seven experts were seconded to the water services department and included the director and the deputy assistant director of finance.

A condition of the project is the formation of a fully autonomous company to operate the water and sewerage works serving the city. It is an on-going project and \$12 million has already been spent.

The government of Japan has given a grant for the rehabilitation of the Kafue water treatment plant and high lifting pump stations at Kafue and Chilanga.

The first two phases of the project were completed on March 31 costing \$12 million.

A request has been made to the Italian government to fund the rehabilitation of the roadside borehole group—the pumping main serving the Matero reservoirs.

Emphasis will be placed on the Matero and industrial service area and includes a component for sanitary services.

The first phase is expected to cost \$30 million.

Danida is expected to approve a project to upgrade water supplies serving the peri-urban areas of Lusaka while a report has been prepared for the U.S. Department of Commerce to investigate the environmental impact of the sewage effluent discharged into the Kafue River.

The project will be undertaken this year and will cost \$500,000.

## Zimbabwe

### Union Official Criticizes New Political Parties

MB0107123489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1211 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Harare July 1 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) vice-president, Ms Florence Chitau, today condemned the formation of new political parties and trade unions as a means of changing the current political climate, the national news agency, ZIANA, reports.

Ms Chitau launched the attack at Chitungwiza, where she officially opened a one-day biennial congress of the Zimbabwe Construction and Allied Trades Workers Union.

Referring to the newly-formed Zimbabwe Unity Movement led by Edgar Tekere, Ms Chitau said there was no wisdom in launching new organs to improve the country's political climate. "What we are saying is there is nothing wrong with the ruling party or government, but changes in the leadership are necessary.

"What do we solve by forming other parties, should we come up with another ZCTU or change its leadership?" she asked.

Ms Chitau appealed for more unity in the labour movement, saying the leadership of trade unions had to refrain from selfishness. "There is a tendency for employers to be more united than us, and if we allow ourselves into that situation, we will be derailed and used," she added.

### Tekere Party Holds Rally, Notes RSA Support

MB0207153389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1506 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Bulawayo July 2 SAPA—The first Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) rally led by breakaway member of Parliament Mr Edgar Tekere kicked off here this morning with party officials attacking the concept of a one-party state, which they alleged would be imposed on the people by a united ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] government after the 1990 general elections.

Matabeleland North interim committee chairman Mr Crispin Mwete, who addressed more than 1000 people in place of Mr Tekere who did not turn up, said ZUM was formed solely to oppose the one-party state and stem the corruption of government officials implicated in the Willowgate car scandal.

He said ZUM was not formed to become an opposition party, but to be the next ruling party after the 1990 election in order to bring freedom to the people.

"Even though we are independent, there is no freedom and a one-party state would further compromise the freedom of Zimbabweans."

Mr Mwete defended his party being financed by South Africans. "If South Africa [RSA] can give Zimbabwe rail locomotives, what is wrong with ZUM seeking South African assistance?" he asked.

### ZANU-PF's 'Smear Tactics' Discussed

MB2006201789 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English  
to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] is continuing to use every blocking mechanism it can devise to prevent Edgar Tekere and his Zimbabwe Unity Movement [ZUM] from getting their message across to the public.

For the third weekend in succession, ZUM was prevented from holding a campaign rally in the buildup to the by-election at Dzivaresekwa. This time, the specious excuse offered by the police was that the stadium had been booked for a football match. These obstructive tactics show that the ruling party is afraid of losing this

parliamentary seat if the opposition are allowed to state their case to the voters. It also demonstrates that the lip service paid to democracy by our present crop of leaders is a total sham.

These frightened men are determined to hang on to power, and they don't care what dodgy means are employed to achieve their aim. Apart from putting obstacles in the way of ZUM public meetings, ZANU-PF officials are indulging in their usual smear tactics.

At a poorly attended rally in Dzivaresekwa township, provincial commissar Forbes Magadu made the false claim that the ZUM received its financial backing from South Africa. This is the type of response we always get from the ruling party whenever they are challenged on their failings and mismanagement. Blame the Pretoria regime is their weak reply, but this sordid allegation has become discredited.

If these tactics do not succeed in undermining the popular support for Edgar Tekere and his new party, then we can expect ZANU-PF to sink to the lowest possible level and try to rig the ballot boxes. The opposition must be on their guard against this ultimate political depravity.

**University Students Protest Ban on Demonstrations**  
*MB3006143289 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1206 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 30 SAPA—More than 7600 University of Zimbabwe students were on a one-day class boycott today in protest against the government's refusal to grant permission for a demonstration against recent government actions, the ZIANA national news agency reported.

The students had applied through the Students' Representative Council to the police for permission to demonstrate in the city centre today "against the gross injustices that now prevail and promise to prevail against the masses in this country".

The application was turned down two days ago but no reasons were given for the decision. Police have sealed all university entrances.

The students have deplored the recent price increases recently announced by the government.

"We view this as an insensitive, callous, capitalist stance destined to maximise the profits for a few financial magnates in our society to the detriment of our marginalised popular masses; the workers and the dear peasants and hence the perpetuation of class differences in our society," they said in a document which they had expected to distribute to the public during the demonstration.

The document also attacked the recently unveiled government investment policies and guidelines as "a further entrenchment of capitalism in Zimbabwe".

**Shamuyarira Criticizes UN on Namibian Process**  
*MB0107071289 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1212 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Harare July 1 SAPA—Zimbabwean foreign minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira today said he was alarmed at the way the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) was handling the process towards the Namibian elections, the national news agency, ZIANA reports.

Launching the Zimbabwe-Namibia Solidarity Association (ZINASA), he said some of the actions of the United Nations chief representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari and his officers were in violation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

He said instead of being the main actor in the Namibian election process, UNTAG was leaving a lot of responsibilities to the South African authorities.

"The language of Resolution 435 is that the UNTAG must supervise and control the election process, but we are alarmed that Ahtisaari and his officers are not supervising and controlling the entire process.

"They are leaving large areas to be done by the South African authorities. We feel this is in violation of the letter and spirit of Resolution 435. We want to see the UNTAG in full control of the situation," he said.

Mr Shamuyarira, a patron of ZINASA, said he did not agree that UNTAG was not a peace keeping but monitoring force, adding that UNTAG had to take full charge of the election process and ensure that all Namibians were registered as voters.

ZINASA will, among other things, mobilise support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in its election campaign due to be launched in Windhoek tomorrow.

Mr Shamuyarira said while Zimbabwe was committed to objectivity and neutrality, UNTAG did not have to apply these between South Africa and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

"Objectivity and neutrality are the spirit of Resolution 435 but that objectivity and neutrality does not mean neutrality between SWAPO and South Africa because South Africa is not, legally speaking, a contestant, but UNTAG seems to be objective between SWAPO and South Africa."

He said the condition for free and fair elections in Namibia presently did not exist, mainly because of the continued presence of the South African notorious police unit "Koevoet" [Crowbar].

Mr Shamuyarira said representations had been made to the UN secretary-general calling for the disbanding of the "Koevoet".

He said the "Koevoet" was like the Selous Scouts in Rhodesia who were involved in brutal activities against civilians, adding that the head of the "Koevoet" in northern Namibia was a former Rhodesian Selous Scout.

The SWAPO resident representative, Mr Kapuka Nauyala, said the "Koevoet" was harassing civilians and was engaged in a "witch-hunting" process.

He described allegations by the South African regime that the SWAPO military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] guerrillas were moving south of the 16th parallel in Angola in violation of Resolution 435 as "nonsensical and baseless".

"I would like to warn and call on the international community to be very vigilant because South Africa is wanting to make another U-turn and take us back to April 1, even beyond April 1.

"We are not going to allow this because we are committed to Resolution 435," he said.

Mr Nauyala said there was no way SWAPO could allow its fighters to go south of the 16th parallel because "for us to do so will be contrary to our principles and what we have been fighting for".

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